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'Undue' Profits to 5 P. C.; Vichy Closer to Axis Bloc; Brockton Area Raid Test

The World's Day—July 24, 1942

Washington: 'Undue' War Profits to 5 Per Cent

Naval construction increased 360 per cent during the past 12 months, the House Naval Committee announced, reporting that 95 per cent of war contractors did not make undue profits and recommending legislation to prevent such profits to the other 5 per cent. [Financial Page.]

Yugoslavia and the United States signed a mutual aid agreement pledging their mutual resources to victory for the United Nations; it is the tenth such pact concluded by the United States.

Nearly 1,000 miles of abandoned and nonessential railroad track has been requisitioned in the past six months, providing about 200,000 tons of iron and steel for the war effort, the War Production Board disclosed.

Secretary of State Hull, stressing the need for an international agency to keep peace among nations, with use of force if necessary, outlined the general world situation in a radiocast address. [Page 1 and First Page, Second Section.]

A Congressional bloc, for which Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee acted as spokesman, urged that direct action be taken to prevent inflation and warned that if labor and capital "cannot be induced to ask less wages and lower prices," the United States will lose the war.

Men in the armed forces absent from home would be allowed to vote for Federal officeholders notwithstanding provision of State laws relating to election requirements, under a bill passed by the House 134 to 19 and sent to the Senate.

Admiral William D. Leahy formally took over his position as Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief in an office building where the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United States and Britain are located.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee foresaw Federal taxes approaching $40,000,000,000 annually if Congress should adopt the recommendations of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. [Financial Page.]

Trial of the eight alleged Nazi saboteurs before a military commission entered its fourteenth day.

Europe: Vichy Swings Farther Toward Axis

France and Italy have signed an agreement for industrial and agricultural development of North Africa and collaboration between Vichy and Italian authorities, BBC quoted the German radio as announcing. [Page 8.]

Britain called up for national service boys of 18 years and girls of 20 who have reached both ages since the last proclamation was signed in March.

One pint of milk a week is what Nazis are allowing Dutch children under a new ration scheme which also allows adults only 1½ ounces of butter a week, the BBC reported. [Nazis suffer new food shortages: Page 8.]

Four Netherlanders were shot by order of a German military court on a charge of having broken into a Government food office in Amsterdam, the German radio announced.

Rear Admiral Robert C. Griffin, commander of a United States naval force in British waters, was received at Buckingham Palace by King George VI.

Bay State: Brockton Daylight Air-Raid Test

Daylight air-raid test in Brockton Area "sometime between Sunday morning and Wednesday evening" was announced by civilian defense officials. [Page 2.]

A $65,000 wage boost to eradicate inequalities was granted by telegraph firm in Boston district. [Page 2.]

Blue Hills in picture and story as playground for "Gas-less Jaunting." [Page 2.]

National: Chute Landings in Maryland Denied

Investigations by the Third Service Command of reported parachute landings at six locations in the Baltimore, Maryland, region resulted in "no substantiation whatsoever," it was announced.

Americas: Argentina Halts Pro-Allied Paper

The Buenos Aires Herald, pro-United Nations English daily, was suspended for five days on grounds of having published purported comments by Argentina's Foreign Minister during a secret session of Congress. Newspapers are forbidden to comment on foreign policy.

The Argentine Interior Ministry ordered seizure of all copies of a new book by Adolfo Lanus, entitled "Campo Minado," or "Mined Field." The book is critical of Argentine foreign policy, which continues relations with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis. Señor Lanus said he would publish a new edition outside Argentina.

President Batista of Cuba issued a manifesto for shelving of political differences and uniting national energies behind the war effort.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Rationing Boards Speed Up Supplementary Gas Action

Local rationing boards today speeded up consideration of applications for supplemental gasoline rations, having finally cleared their desks of truck and bus company requests for S books.

Traffic throughout Massachusetts today was somewhat less than before the coupon rationing program was instituted on Wednesday, but most drivers were still operating on the gasoline they obtained with the last of their emergency ration units.

Extensive shift of car owners to trains, busses and street cars is not expected for a little time yet. The transfer may be speeded up shortly, however, as boards turn down some B book applicants and force them to use available public transportation.

The shift will also come when more and more A book drivers reach the end of their slim ration of 32 gallons of gasoline for the first two months of coupon rationing.

Meanwhile, motorists who attempted to obtain quick action on their supplemental gasoline applications by friendship or influence received a sharp rebuff from Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director.

Mr. Parkman warned persons who applied to the State Board for action on their applications that no shortcut tactics will be permitted. All applications must be made at local boards. Only on appeal from a local board decision can a case be brought before the State Board, he said.

The Director viewed attempts to obtain State Board action as possibly the first effort to "chisel" under the new program.

Acting swiftly on complaints that one Metropolitan Boston rationing board has been issuing C-books promiscuously, Mr. Parkman sent inspectors of his enforcement division to the Board to conduct a thorough investigation. The State Board, he warned, will revoke any such action by local boards.

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts, just back from Washington, said a Federal order has been issued restricting gasoline dealers to a six-day, 72-hour selling week, thus continuing the emergency ration regulation.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Isolationists In N. E. Facing Hard Campaign

Growing resistance seen to bids for re-election of one Senator and several Representatives.

New England's relatively small cluster of isolationist Representatives and Senators is finding growing resistance to their bids for re-election.

A proportion of about one in three from this section, including one Senator up for re-election and perhaps nine or ten out of the 29 Representatives, have prewar voting records of opposition to the Administration's efforts to help nations resisting Axis aggression.

The degree to which the men now are being called to account for their pre Pearl Harbor attitude as the fall elections approach varies from district to district, but almost all are finding enough voters concerned over it to require an explanation.

Foreign Policy

There is no doubt that foreign policy is playing an increasing part in election campaigns for seats at Washington.

There are civic organizations, labor unions, and newspapers in virtually every New England State that have voiced concern over the obvious influence that the Congress to be elected this fall will have on the winning of the peace as well as the war.

From these ground-swell indications of mounting popular interest in America's part in postwar international co-operation have arisen candidates in several sections who have launched vigorous campaigns to unseat Congressmen who before Pearl Harbor "lacked the vision"—as they see it—to support moves to check the Axis conquests.

One isolationist Representative (James C. Oliver, of Maine) already has been defeated for renomination by his own party—Republican. Another (George H. Tinkham, of Massachusetts) declined to face the opposition that had arisen in his party primary and announced his retirement from Congress.

Pledged to Support

Both of these seats are expected to be filled at the fall elections by Congressmen pledged to support President Roosevelt's policies of international co-operation.

Thus there will be a reduction in the small New England isolationist contingent, on a basis of these changes alone. Other changes are less certain, but in several states, keen contests will be waged between isolationist incumbents and their co-operationist challengers.

One of the most interesting of these contests—one which has had very little attention outside of New Hampshire—is that between Representative Arthur B. Jenks, of the First New Hampshire District, and Chester Merrow, who is seeking to wrest the Republican nomination from Mr. Jenks at the primary Sept. 15.

Charges Made

Mr. Merrow is charging that Mr. Jenks voted consistently against President Roosevelt's foreign policies, the only exception being his vote for the original draft law in September, 1940. Mr. Merrow, on the other hand, has been a public speaker on world affairs for several years, urging American support of Britain and other Axis victims.

Valuable support for the challenger has come from Gov. Robert O. Blood (R), an advocate of the Roosevelt foreign policies, and from Republican State Chairman George Conway. These men took the exceptional means of indicating their sympathies by attending a dinner in support of the co-operationist candidate.

While a sitting Congressman is regarded in political circles as usually having the advantage, because he is better known and has an opportunity to be of individual service to many constituents, Mr. Merrow is cheered by the fact that Robert Hale, Portland, Maine, attorney, defeated Congressman Oliver in the June 15 primaries.

In Massachusetts, the prewar isolationism of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) and of Representative

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Nazis Claim Entry Into Rostov-on-Don; Siberia Aids Soviets' Staying Power; Hull Outlines War and Peace Policies

Oppressed lands called to overthrow Naziism and share in world of law and order.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's national broadcast, delivered at the particular request and with the approval of President Roosevelt, was interpreted here today as directed at three important purposes:

1. To galvanize the spirit of revolt against Naziism among the conquered peoples of Europe preparatory to the opening of a second front.

2. To bring home anew to the people of the United States that unprecedented sacrifices will be necessary to win this war.

3. To enlist American popular opinion still more strongly behind the measures necessary for postwar reconstruction and world security.

Mr. Hull specifically gave assurance to the overrun countries of the world that a United Nations victory would mean "freedom to all," he summoned Americans to "new heights of courage, determination and more strength, and filled in further details of the postwar international responsibilities which the United States must accept if war is not to come again.

Pattern of Security

The Secretary of State, whose address the President had previously described to correspondents as an able and conclusive summary of the world situation, outlined with new concreteness the pattern of security against war which he felt the United States must shape. Its main features are these:

Some international agency must be created which can—by force, if necessary—keep peace among nations in the future.

There must be international co-operative action to set up the mechanisms which can thus insure peace.

This must include eventual adjustment of national armaments in such a manner that the rule of law cannot be successfully challenged and that the burden or armaments may be reduced to a minimum.

One of the institutions which must be established and be given vitality is an international court of justice.

International Co-operation

The United Nations must exercise surveillance over Germany, Japan, and Italy until such time as they demonstrate their willingness and ability to live at peace with other nations. "During the formative period of the world organization, interruption by these aggressors must be rendered impossible."

Extreme, selfish, short-sighted nationalism must give way to international co-operation.

Excessive trade barriers of many different kinds must be reduced and practices which impose injuries on others and divert trade from its natural economic course must be avoided.

Access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world, as pledged in the Atlantic Charter, must be made possible.

National currencies must again be made "freely exchangeable."

The objective of the United Nations must be to restore liberty to all the conquered peoples, but these peoples must show that they are "prepared and willing to accept the responsibilities of liberty."

While agreeing that the paramount issue of the immediate present is to win the war, Mr. Hull declared it is not too early to start forming the fundamental policies that must be adopted to make sure that this war is not fought in vain.

Hull bases world peace on valor of free peoples: First Page, Second Section.

Ewing Galloway

Jeep—Egyptian Style

The camel of Egyptian Desert patrol may not be fast, but natives use them to good advantage.

Strange Story of Cairo Under Stress of War

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, July 24—A strange human-interest story of Cairo life under the stress of war at its very threshold can now be told from the detached retrospect of a stabilized and improving military situation.

Keynote of those critical days when General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's victorious Army advanced into Egypt ever nearer the delta of the Nile, apparently carrying all before it, was the complete order that prevailed among virtually every section of this city's vast cosmopolitan population.

The British fully lived up to their traditional reputation of coolness and self-assurance. At the Gezira Sporting Club, fashionable rendezvous of the English-speaking world, inveterate cricketers stubbornly continued their regular afternoon matches, defying alike the dark and the threat of invasion in the blazing heat of an African summer sun, though the crowd which leisurely looked on under the trees and on the shaded veranda was thinned perceptibly.

The appearance of normality in business as usual was everywhere plausibly maintained. Restaurants were crowded with patrons who exchanged news over lunches rather heavy for hot weather. It was as though they wanted to eat as much as they could while they had a chance. Night life was somewhat subdued by 9 o'clock. Shops did a brisk business throughout, especially jewelers in the famous Mousky Bazaar Quarter as people sought to convert their cash into easily transportable intrinsic values. Clothing and food stores also were kept busy.

Shops Do Brisk Business

Automobile prices already inflated soared to new heights. Speculators made quick turnovers and handsome profits in tires and spare parts. Several department stores arranged tempting luggage and travel accessory displays in their windows. On the other hand, the bottom dropped out in values of such bulky untransportable commodities as refrigerators, pianos, and furniture. But nowhere was there the slightest suggestion of panic or disorder. Banks continued to meet heavy cash withdrawals without incident.

Flocks of Rumors

To meet an eager world-wide demand for news from Egypt special press conferences were arranged, but even so meager a trickle of authorized information could not possibly keep pace with flocks of rumors whereof even the wildest found so many believers. Thus, according to one alarmist report, two German divisions had mysteriously detached themselves from the main body of Axis forces and their exact whereabouts was unknown. In the midst of a meal the phone rang, the host excused himself, returned shortly and announced he had been informed the Germans were in Alexandria. This rather spoiled the party.

Not all unfounded rumors were unfavorable. One day it was circulated and widely believed the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Despite Soviet's losses in land and resources, ability to carry on is seen by experts.

By a Staff Writer

of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Nazis in control of the Ukraine and much of the Don Basin, Russia stands to lose half of its industrial output and one quarter of its grain supply. The future course of the war turns largely on how this vast country can shift to continue the war without this assistance.

A nation that suddenly finds itself minus 59 per cent of its iron ore, half of its steel and one third of its manganese, might be expected to be out of the running as a serious belligerent. For Russia has had to write off as loss, or prospective loss, 16,000,000 tons of iron ore a year, 9,000,000 tons of pig iron, and 8,500,000 tons of steel, if not also about 80 per cent of it oil, located in the threatened Caucasus.

Russia's Needs

There can be no doubt that these losses, added to the overrunning of the rich grain fields of the Ukraine by the German hordes, will mean that the Russian war effort has reached its peak this year and may be expected to decline considerably in 1943—which is one of the cogent reasons for the United Nations to strain every nerve to launch their western offensive this year. But it does not mean that the Russians are by any means at the end of their resources. The Russian people have shown in previous history that they can ride over staggering blows.

Moreover, since 1917, they have become hardened to revolutionary adjustments to their economy. Changes that might have brought ruin to a more perfectly ordered society have enabled Russia to decentralize its industries with extraordinary rapidity and to build up, beyond the Urals, three great industrial areas capable of keeping the country afloat in face of appalling losses.

Eastern Plants Improve

It is true there is a considerable difference between the busy industries of the Leningrad, Moscow, the Ukraine, and Donets Valley, with their network of railroads and easy means of communication, and the distant plants of Magnitogorsk, beyond the Urals, 1,000 miles from the present battlefront, and Kuznets, 900 miles still farther to the east, with a few overcrowded railroads to link them with the West.

For a time, moreover, the blast furnaces of the Urals and the Kuznets Basin did not flourish. The plants were designed on the largest possible scale, out of all proportion to the output of the industries. But with the third Five-Year-Plan of 1939, the Stalin Government showed an appreciation of approaching dangers in the West and large numbers of workers were invited to migrate from the West to the new fields.

When, in June, 1941, the Germans swarmed over the Russian frontier the workers accepted the invitations with alacrity. Millions of them boarded the Trans-Siberian Railway for points across the Urals, while trainloads of machinery from Krivoy Rog and the Ukraine were dismantled and sent to be reassembled in the East ahead of the advancing Germans. During the past winter, such good progress was made in building up

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Russia's "defense in depth" goes far beyond Europe: Page 6.

Russian forces still hold possible defense line on lower river about 120 miles long.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Germans have announced their entry into Rostov.

They also announced yesterday a break-through across the Lower Don on a broad front. So far there is no evidence that this second claim is true. The Russians appear to be fighting on the northern bank of the Don.

It is probable that the announcement about Rostov and the jubilation over it in Berlin may be better substantiated.

The exact situation is difficult to determine owing to lack of detail in the German communique. But it would appear from Moscow reports that skillful generalship on Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's part has prevented it from being as critical as at first appeared. At least there is a prospect that, by holding the course of the Lower Don from Novocherkassk—20 miles from Rostov—to Tsimlyansk, about 120 miles up river, the Russians have still a possible defense line.

Most of the Russian resistance appears to have been to the east of Rostov. The German advance to the port seems to have been from Taganrog on the west. On the east the Russians have apparently given ground steadily and are in a position to hold the Don. Approximately 125 miles farther up the line, where the Germans were pushing on toward Stalingrad on the Volga, the Russians appear to be holding firmly about 100 miles from that great munitions center.

So far as can be seen at present, therefore, the Russians are in a position to make a substantial stand on the Lower Don, retaining the use of the Tikhoretsk-Stalingrad railroad, which distributes the oil from the great refinery at Krasnodar, just below Tikhorets. This leaves the Germans still 280 miles from Maikop, the nearest of the great Caucasian oil fields.

As usual the main strength of the United Nations appears to lie in the air. Moscow reports the presence of large numbers of American-made Douglas bombers doing effective work against the long German supply lines.

In Egypt, General Auchinleck's attack, which opened a week ago, seems to have simmered down to give-and-take fighting all along the line, the main activity being carried on by the air force behind the lines. Incidentally, the Italians have announced the capture of the Siwa oasis, just within the Egyptian border at the southwest end of the Qattara Depression and 240 miles behind the Axis lines—hitherto held by the British.

Effective air attacks are also reported by General MacArthur's headquarters on the newly established Japanese base at Gona in New Guinea. Gona being nearer to Port Moresby than Salamaua, the main Japanese base, the United Nations were able to attack it with dive bombers.

Germans in Rostov

Nazis Acknowledge Allies' Assistance

It was the German High Command that announced the entry into Rostov, giving, as usual, particular stress to the fact that the Germans were assisted by Allies.

The communiqué said that German troops with Slovak detachments broke through the defense positions of Rostov, and after hard fighting captured it by storm.

Mopping up the town of the remnants of enemy troops is continuing.

In the great bend of the Don infantry divisions and mobile units broke the resistance of Soviet troops that had been newly brought

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Relief From Beef Shortage Seen in Stockyard Reports

While it was apparent today that the beef shortage in Boston will become even more serious next week than it is now, hope rose that the condition along the Eastern seaboard may be relieved within 10 days or two weeks.

Optimism was based on the fact that figures just received from the stockyards disclose that 174,500 head of cattle were prepared for market this week, making an unusually high total of 104,700,000 pounds to be dressed in the packing houses.

This meat, under normal conditions, market men declared, should reach the New England market within two weeks. The uncertainty as to whether the Government might requisition a high percentage of this supply for lend-lease purposes was lifted today by the announcement of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard that the Government would probably reduce its buying during the next few weeks in order to help straighten out the tangle.

Secretary Wickard's plan to relieve the situation includes—

1. Reduction in the price which the Agricultural Marketing Administration pays for meat

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

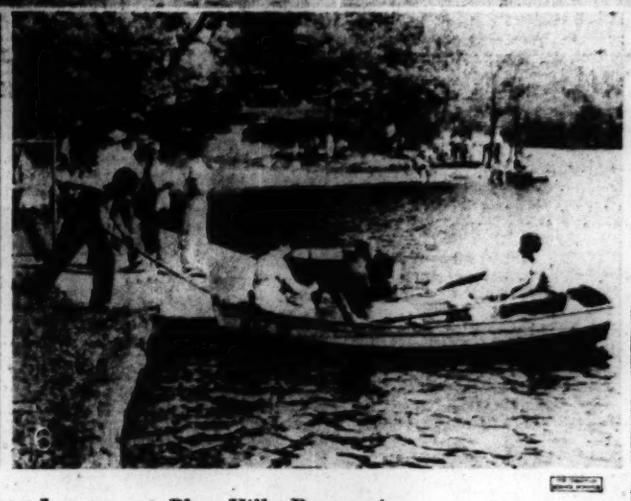
Street of the Day: Rostov

Associated Press

Main Thoroughfare in Contested City

View of the principal street in Rostov-on-Don where, by German claims, Nazi heels are supplanting the tread of Russian boots.

Indian Names Add to the Charm of a Day's Outing in Blue Hill Reservation



By a Staff Photographer; By a Staff Artist

Hiking, Biking, Boating, Golfing, Swimming, and Horseback Riding Offered Gasless Jaunters at Blue Hills Reservation

Outdoor fun in many varieties is offered at the Blue Hills Reservation of the Metropolitan District Commission. Youngsters, and many adults, too, enjoy the bathing at Hoosicwhisick or Houghton's Pond, and, in picture No. 1, there's plenty of splashing. No. 2: The Ponkapoag Golf Course, with its 27 holes, attracts many devotees of this sport. But, it's horseback riding for which the Blue Hills is justly famous. And the 94 miles of bridle paths, plus well-filled stables, such as the one shown in No. 3, give riders many opportunities. There are 20 outdoor fireplaces on the Reservation, too, and, in No. 4, two hungry youngsters are waiting for those toasted frankfurts Daddy is grilling. For those too small for saddle horses, many of the stables rent ponies and pony carts, such as the one shown in No. 5. And, in No. 6, we see another type of ride, as the family starts off in one of the M. D. C.'s 30 flat-bottom rowboats for a picnic along the shores of Hoosicwhisick. The map shown here high lights some of the facilities within the area, and large maps showing trails, paths, roads, hills, and valleys in detail may be seen at the M. D. C. Administration Building on Hillside Street, where also one will find courteous officers ready to explain the rules and regulations and offer kindly advice. And, remember, if you enjoy hiking amid woodsy surroundings, there's the blazed "sky-line trail."

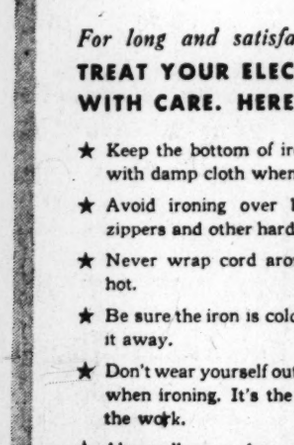
Saltonstall Files For Third Term

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's nomination papers for a third term were filed today by Joseph R. Cotton, Chief Secretary to the Governor, at the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Cotton filed a total of 18,448 signatures collected from every county in the State. Of this number 10,999 signatures were certified by registrars of voters in municipalities.

At the same time Francis E. Kelley, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, filed his nomination papers for the Democratic nomination for Governor. While Governor Saltonstall is unopposed for the G. O. P. nomination, Mr. Kelley will have opposition from Mayor Roger L. Putnam, from Springfield, and possibly Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney.

John S. Derham of Uxbridge, former Assistant Attorney General, also filed his certified nomination papers for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District.



Events Around Greater Boston Tonight

Exhibitions. "In the Field with our Armed Forces," as seen through travel books suggested by today's newspaper headlines from a collection by the Boston Public Library. On display through August 3 in the Puvis de Chavannes gallery of the Library, Copley Square. "American Wildflowers," painted by Arthur D. Marble and shown on plates from a portfolio in the Fine Arts Department of the Library. Open to the public until 9 p. m. each evening.

Saturday

English Rooms." a gallery talk by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. The public is welcome to attend at 11 p. m.

Nature walk through the Middlesex Fells Reservation sponsored by the Field and Forest Club. A hike through the cool woods in this beautiful reservation traversed by 98 miles of bridle paths makes an enjoyable afternoon for those whose seek their sport out of doors. Meet at Sullivan Square, 2 p. m. (or Elm Street car to Metropolitan District Commission Police Station. Leader will be Serena Bentley.

Violin and piano due at the Gardner Museum. Mariam Burrough[illegible] and Leo Litt[illegible]o, will entertain the public at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment [illegible]metable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Bay State's Great Public Park Easy of Access Without Autos

Gasless Jauntings
A Friday Feature

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hoosicwhisick, Ponkapoag, Squamaug, Chickatawbut, Kitchamakin, Nahanton, Wampatuck — names conjuring up visions of the redskins who once roamed the New England forests. These are names which confront visitors to the extensive Blue Hills Reservation of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Nestled between, and embracing parts of, Milton, Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, and Canton, the Reservation is not too difficult for residents of Greater Boston to reach without automobile. And residents of the above named towns find the area offers much in the way of varied recreations.

There are other names, too, which are bound to attract the hiker, biker, horse-back rider, and general out-of-door rambler — Bouncing Brook Path, Dimples Road, Tin House Road, Sheep Pasture Road, Pig Rock Path, Indian Camp Path, Wild Cat Notch, and Lost Team Road. These are but a few of the many listed on the Reservation Map. And, of course, there's the famous Sky Line Trail, which extends east and west across the entire Reservation —a trail plainly marked with blue blazes on tree trunks—offering endless vistas for the hiker.

From its Administration Office on Hillside Street, Milton, the Blue Hills Division of the M. D. C., under Supt. Joseph P. F. Rooney, has jurisdiction over the nearly 6,000-acre Reservation, including its 94 miles of bridle paths, and its various recreational facilities—two baseball diamonds, four tennis courts, two bathhouses, one boathouse, one children's playground, 20 outdoor fireplaces, a 27-hole public golf course, two lookout towers, and several picnic centers, shelters, and refreshment stands.

The bathhouses, located along the shore of Hoosicwhisick Pond—probably better known as Houghton's Pond—offer locker facilities for adults at 10 cents each; children free. There are no towels or showers.

Thirty flat-bottom Cape Cod skiffs, a safe type of rowboat, are for rent at the same pond for 25 cents an hour.

There are 20 outdoor fireplaces of various sizes on the Reservation, permits for the use of which must be obtained at the Administration Building. There is no charge, but one must bring fuel.

Bridle Paths

The scores of winding bridle paths over hill and dell call loudly to the horsemen, and the 12 stables adjacent to, and within the limits of, the Reservation contain upward of 500 fine saddle horses, as well as a number of ponies and pony carts for youngsters. Rates vary between $1 and $1.50 an hour.

Ranked as one of the best in the country, the 27-hole Ponkapoag Public Golf Course is open daily for players at a fee of $1 a day on week days, and $2 on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. There's also annual membership for $20, plus $3 for a locker, the latter not obligatory.

Two lookout towers are featured at Blue Hills—one at Great Blue Hill, where the Harvard Observatory is located—and the other at Chickatawbut Hill. Both offer excellent views, although the Observatory, itself, is closed to the public. On certain days, specified areas may be closed to the public for Army maneuvers, but notices will be posted, and guards will be stationed along the entrances to such areas.

So much for the facilities and recreational opportunities offered at Blue Hills. Now—how to reach the Reservation without a car.

Boston Elevated's Rapid Transit to Ashmont will connect with cars to Mattapan Square, which also may be reached by cars from Egleston Square.

From Mattapan Square, busses of the Brush Hill Transportation Line, labeled "Houghton's Pond," leave every hour on the hour, going directly to the Pond. Fare 10 cents. The same Line also operates busses to Stoughton, leaving Mattapan Square hourly on the half-hour. A 10-cent fare will take one to the junction of Routes 138 and 128, and it's a short walk to the Pond. The same fare takes one still further down the Washington Turnpike to the Ponkapoag Golf Course.

Many Blue Hill visitors—especially those who enjoy hiking—like to go there one way, and return another. For these, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company offers half-hour service from the Boston Elevated's Ashmont Station to Brockton and Fall River. The fare to the Quincy Line, where one leaves to hike over to the Reservation, is 10 cents, and a 15-cent fare will take one right into the Reservation zone. Then—a nice long hike across the Reservation—and one may return to Boston by another line.

Bicycling offers many opportunities for those who prefer a little more speedy method of transportation than "shank's mare." But, no matter how you go—there's always plenty to do at the Blue Hills Reservation.

(Third of a series of 10 articles outlining fun for the week end—without gasoline.)

Recorders in Maine Show Traffic Halved

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, July 24

Maine traffic figures taken from the State Highway Planning Survey Division's automatic recorders in Presque Isle, Ellsworth, and Boothbay showed that last Sunday's travel was 50.4 per cent less than that for a like period a year ago.

The record of a week's traffic through those sections—ended last Saturday—showed a drop of 45.4 per cent from that of a similar period in 1941.

Pay Inequalities Ironed Out In Western Union Labor Pact

To level off wage inequalities, where one employee was paid less than his fellows doing similar work, the Western Union has agreed to add $65,000 to its pay roll this year in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Providence and New Haven.

This is the unusual part of the first trade union contract signed by the telegraph company covering these cities. The labor agreement, which covers 30 pages, is the most important ever won by organized labor in the telegraph business of New England.

Announcement was made here today by Aaron Velleman, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who signed the contract for the A. F. of L. local union.

"Inequalities in the pay roll were so peculiar that a committee from the employer and the union was named to iron them out," said Mr. Velleman.

"The committee went over the pay rolls and equalized wages on the basis of skill, length of service and ability. No salary reductions were made. Many got increases, and some got nothing.

"The total number of employees in the five cities was 898 — in Boston 723, Providence 62, New Haven 47, Springfield 36 and Worcester 30.

"If the pay increase had been distributed equally among all the employees, each would have received about $75 a year more. The agreement is retroactive to Feb. 8 last.

"The annual pay roll for these cities amounts to $1,308,000."

Mr. Velleman added that the company had granted the union a membership freezing clause, providing that those who are members and those who join after the signing of the agreement must maintain their membership during the period of the contract.

Also a voluntary check-off was agreed on for those who wish to have their dues deducted from their wages by the company and forwarded to the union.

The union, which is a federal labor union, obtained collective bargaining rights in the five cities by winning National Labor Relations Board elections last year.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and vicinity: Continued moderate temperature. Gentle winds this afternoon and tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Continued moderate tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:56 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Saturday, 9:33 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 8:45 p. m.

Brockton District To Have Raid Test

Massachusetts' first regional daytime air raid test since the Greater Boston rehearsal on July 16 will be held in the Brockton area sometime between sunrise July 28 and sunset July 29, it was announced today.

Col. Warren S. Keith, Director of Region Six for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said that the test would include "simulated military incidents under actual air-raid conditions."

The area involved covers 771 square miles and has a population of 204,301 persons. Plymouth is included in the area.

U. S.-Canada Playground

Glacier National Park and Waterton Lakes Park are really one great playground, although the former is in the United States and the latter is located in Canada. Vacationists pass freely from one park to the other and beautiful Waterton Lake is half in the United States, half in Canada.

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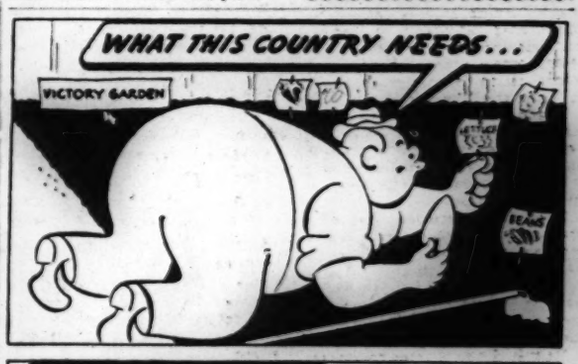

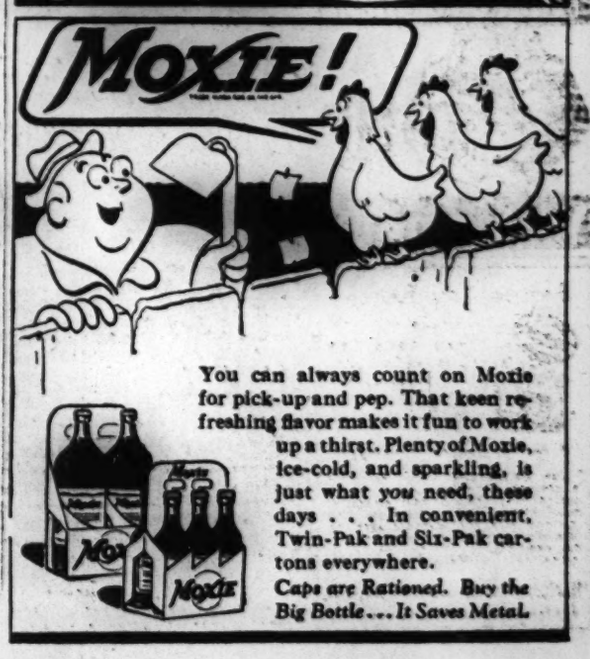
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- ★ Never wrap cord around iron when hot.
- ★ Be sure the iron is cold before putting it away.
- ★ Don't wear yourself out pressing down when ironing. It's the heat that does the work.
- ★ Above all, never drop your iron. Dropping puts more irons out of commission than any other one thing.

Special notice. In order to conserve vital metals, no new repair parts can be released for use on electrical appliances until the old parts are turned in. Therefore, when bringing in appliances for repair to your electrical dealer, be sure that you bring old parts which you wish replaced.

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Relief From Beef Shortage

Continued from Page 1

products purchased for lease-lend use below the ceiling established by the O.P.A. for government purchases;

2. A price differential in different areas to bring prices more in line with the cost to packers in various localities, and favor shipments to the East;

3. Small packers, caught between the uncontrolled high cost of livestock and the controlled ceiling prices for retail meat may buy and process livestock for the Department of Agriculture which will buy 75 per cent of their output for lease-lend. This constitutes a form of subsidy for the small packers from lease-lend funds.

Housewives Assured

Meantime both wholesale and retail market men were emphatic in their assurance that Boston families will not go meat-hungry, even though beef may be non-existent in their counters.

They repeated assurances of yesterday that there is plenty of lamb, poultry and ham to keep everyone well supplied, with prices just about the same as last week.

A few shipments of beef came in today, in fulfillment of previous orders, but many wholesalers handling only beef were forced to close shop pending adjustment of the situation.

The many rumors of yesterday as to the cause of the tie-up seemed to resolve themselves into two conclusions: first, heavy government buying, second confusion caused by ceiling prices.

Proposals Made

In order that the predicament of Boston meat dealers may be adequately put before the Washington authorities, a delegation, representing 200 wholesalers, prepared today to take their case personally to the Capital.

This committee, headed by Sidney H. Rabinowitz, will present "several alternative proposals" to the OPA, according to Harold Widetzky, counsel for the Boston Wholesale Meat Dealers Association.

Weirton Adds $1,250,000 To Workers' Pay

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Donald M. Nelson asked hard coal miners to step up their output to substitute for oil tanker losses.

The Weirton Steel Company, subsidiary of E. T. Weir's National Steel Corporation, and the Weirton Independent Union today signed a contract at Weirton, W. Va., providing a 44-cents-a-day increase for wage workers and a 6 per cent boost for salaried employees.

Larry S. Lafferty, President of the Union, said the increases were retroactive to Jan. 1, and, with the resulting adjustment in vacation pay, would increase the company's pay roll by $1,250,000 this year. The benefits will also apply to employees in the armed forces. More than $900,000 will be distributed to employees Sept. 4 for back pay and adjustments in vacation pay.

The 44 cents a day is the same increase awarded by the War Labor Board to employees of the four "Little Steel" companies—Bethlehem, Inland, Republic and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. It brings the basic daily pay of steel workers up to $6.24.

Mr. Lafferty said the contract guarantees a minimum daily wage of $6.24 to all hourly, tonnage and piece workers, male and female.

"This is the only mill in America having such a contract clause," he said. "We have no apprentice pay here."

Weirton, with plants here and in Steubenville, Ohio, has 10,000 hourly workers and 1,100 salaried employees. Each will receive back pay of about $80.

The union, unaffiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations or the American Federation of Labor, originally announced it was seeking a $1.25 increase in the daily pay of $5.80. The C.I.O. United Steel Workers, in the case of the "Little Steel" companies, had asked a $1-a-day increase.

Other labor and strike developments:

Birmingham, Ala.: The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.) announced that its members would strike next Tuesday at three principal manufacturing plants of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., large southern steel producer.

L. E. Brown, Executive Committeeman for the Union, said the walkout was voted after the Company declined to reopen contract negotiations on the ground that the Union had not been certified to the Company by the National Labor Relations Board. The existing contract expires July 31.

The Birmingham district supplies most of the steel for the Southeast's war plants.

Mr. Nelson invited labor and management of 300 mines in Eastern Pennsylvania to form labor-management committees for participation in the war production drive.

The War Production Board Chairman said in Washington, hard coal was urgently needed for nearly all Army cantonments and to keep the East's war production factories warm this winter. In addition, most of the new temporary houses for war workers depend entirely on coal for heat.

Washington: The War Labor Board, turning down a request of Inland Steel Company, refused to postpone the effective date of its recent order which, among other things, called for "union security" in "little steel" companies.

Inland had asked that the order, scheduled to take effect July 26, be postponed so it could prepare an appeal to the court. Inland said it intended to submit the order to such a legal test.

The "union security" clause in the board order would give workers now members of the union 15 days to withdraw from it if they wished. Otherwise they would have to remain members, and become subject to the "check-off" of union dues.

Detroit: Twenty-three employees of the Detroit Department of Street Railways were officially discharged after they had been convicted by a board of review of charges growing out of the partial disruption of the city transportation system last Friday.

They were in the first group of 26 wildcat strikers to face the board of review. One operator was found innocent of the charges and the cases of two others were adjourned.

The cases of about 270 strikers remain to be heard.

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Grand Coulee Reservoir Is Full to the Brim

United States Bureau of Reclamation

Former Waste Waters of the Columbia River Are Impounded

Here is another manmade lake in the West, this one being 151 miles in length and in places more than two miles wide. It is formed by the roaring waters of the mighty Columbia by the Grand Coulee Dam which now from the lake side looks like nothing more than an ordinary bridge. But on the down side where the overflow falls hundreds of feet it is something else and stresses the enormous undertaking that it actually was. All the overflow water is not idle; much of it turns turbines to produce a great volume of electrical power which is largely used to produce materials for war and which will do as much for peace production after the war. The lake is 1,290 feet above sea level and the average flow of the Columbia is said to be sufficient to keep the lake full at its present level.

Colonel Sanctuary Arrested; One of 28 Indicted by U. S.

By the Associated Press

Col. Eugene Nelson Sanctuary, U. S. Army Reserve, one of 28 persons indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiring to break down morale in the armed forces, has been arrested and is awaiting removal to Washington.

William Griffin, editor and publisher of the New York Enquirer, and Edward James Smythe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Protestant War Veterans Association, also named in the Washington indictment, were still being sought.

In Detroit, Gerald L. K. Smith, chairman of the Committee of 1,000,000 and editor and publisher of "The Cross and the Flag," a monthly publication, said today that if such a publication was named in the Washington indictment, "it is not mine."

Mr. Smith is a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Michigan.

William Dudley Pelley, former Silver Shirts leader, and Court Asher, Muncie, Ind., publisher, meanwhile were arrested in Indianapolis by United States Marshal Julius J. Wichser.

Mr. Asher provided $5,000 bond but Mr. Pelley was taken to jail in lieu of bond in the same amount.

If Mr. Pelley remains in jail, he may avoid return to North Carolina to begin serving two to three years sentence on charges of violating that State's securities law. Mr. Pelley recently was ordered to report at Asheville Monday to begin serving the sentence.

He also is under indictment in Federal District Court here on a charge of seditious activities and his trial has been set for next Tuesday.

In San Diego, Calif., a hunger strike was started yesterday in the county jail by C. Leon de Aryan, San Diego weekly newspaper publisher, one of those indicted in Washington.

A candidate for Congress, Mr. De Aryan told newsmen charges against him were "political" and brought to hinder his campaign for a seat in Congress.

In Chicago, Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling surrendered yesterday at the Federal Marshal's office to answer the indictment charging her and 27 men with conspiring to break down morale in the armed forces.

Toledo Urged to Plan Now For Postwar 'Tidying Up'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio — "When the boys come marching home there'll by tidying up to do."

That's the main headline on the cover of a recent issue of the Toledo City Journal, a pert little pamphlet published regularly by the Commission of Publicity and Efficiency of the City of Toledo.

It reflects in a very human way the growing consciousness in at least this one American community of the logic of postwar planning now. And it reveals, too, something of the public morale, of the unfettered agitation of grass-roots democracy, which some folks have thought might be blighted as a result of the centralized war effort.

Toledo is deep in war work of many kinds. But that doesn't mean it can't look forward in its spare moments to the time when dimouts are over and the last blitzkrieg is spent. Right now, judging from this pamphlet and statements by those in charge at City Hall here, they're thinking about the postwar period in terms, as that headline said, of "tidying up," of cleaning up homesites and lake fronts, of projecting new suburban farms and building "white cottages among urban maples," of new highways, new housing projects, new parks and forests, and modernized communities.

Toledo is thinking not only of the broader economic phase of long-range planning, of the need for action to cushion the impact of the descending economic machine, but of the immediate needs of people, of those who will return from the war, or from Washington.

"Recollection of the heartaches that followed the other World War," says Walter J. Kountz, President of the Commission, "will stimulate many persons to throw their efforts, heart and soul, into postwar planning.",

Toledo feels that its waterworks system, transportation facilities, building sites, elaborate park system, and other commercial advantages give it a fine basis on which to build a postwar construction program of this kind.

Meanwhile, it realizes that before actual building can commence, Toledo and its neighbors must see to some fundamental adjustments.

For instance, the Maumee River, they say, should be cleaned of its pollution. The Toledo District Board of Health announced recently that it planned to correct this trouble, but the war seems to have halted such plans. Then there is needed a better water supply. More and larger sewer lines are needed. There must be plans ready for expansion of utilities, the Commission insists.

Any effective postwar action depends also, it is pointed out, on complete co-operation between the various political units. Maumee and Perrysburg, for instance, have local problems which cannot be solved without the help of other near-by communities.

The pressing need for a comprehensive regional plan to permit development of this whole area along logical lines has been emphasized recently by difficulties in supplying new services to war industries and by the complaint of communities surrounding Toledo that development has been embarrassed or retarded because of trouble in obtaining modern utility and community services due to inequitable assessments and because of unwieldly administrative procedure.

The Commission suggests that the answer may be the setting up of some type of administrative district, such as drainage, sanitary, or conservancy, or a county-city form of government. The Commission suggests further that development might be best achieved by organization of some "super association" of township trustees, county commissioners, mayors, health boards and commissioners, planning officials, and state officials.

In any event, the Commission urges "the problem today is to set up the machinery to achieve the things to be done tomorrow."

Army Streamlines Nine Corps Commands

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today several administrative changes in the Army organization, all designed to simplify procedure and release as many officers as possible for field duty.

The principal change discussed by the Secretary at his press conference was reorganization of the nine Corps Areas and their redesignation as Service Commands.

Mr. Stimson said the reorganization was ordered Wednesday by Lieut. Gen. Brehon S. Somervell, commanding the Services of Supply, to decentralize further the S.O.S. activities by increasing the authority of the Commanding Generals in the nine areas and giving them proportionately increased responsibility, and to improve and streamline the field organizations by eliminating duplication of facilities.

The change of name recognizes the separation of troop command from the administrative duties of the Corps Area Headquarters which occurred more than a year ago. There was no change in the geographical boundaries of the nine areas.

The Service Commands supervise Army posts and camps, service the troops with supplies and equipment, induct new selectees, and handle the mass of administrative detail involved in maintaining the Army.

Commanders, said General Somervell, must be "ruthless in relieving men who do not produce efficient and prompt results," and are expected to tackle their new responsibilities "with aggressiveness and a bold disregard for anachronistic precedents."

Mr. Stimson announced also that medical officers now engaged in administrative duties would be transferred to posts in which their medical training could be utilized to greater advantage, and their places taken by members of the Medical Administrative Corps. This action, he said, is part of the Army's plan to fill the need for about 20,000 additional doctors by the end of this year.

A third change announced by the Secretary was discontinuance of the Army General Depot Service, set up last March 9 to operate the chain of general and war aid depots for storage of materiel destined for the Army and for allocation to others of the United Nations.

All functions of this service will be transferred to the Quartermaster General except for the Planning and Requirements Division, which was shifted to the Operations Division, Headquarters, Services of Supply. Each supply section of the various depots will continue to run itself independently of other sections, but all administration was centralized in the Quartermaster General's Office.

Embarrassed Finland Seeks U. S. Word on Postwar Status

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Finland gave world-wide currency today to a suggestion that the United States might help extricate it from its position as an ally of Germany and as a possible sacrifice to Soviet Russia in the event of a United Nations victory.

Some sort of postwar guarantee from the United States appeared to be the price—and much was made of the point that, for six months, Finnish forces have sought only to maintain their lines against the Red Army, without making any aggressive moves.

As is the way with such feelers, the manner of publication was complicated. First, the idea appeared in an editorial in the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter. Then it was given wide front page republication in the Finnish press. Lastly, the essentials of the editorial were broadcast to the world by the official Finnish Radio, with comments and explanatory remarks of its own.

That editorial, as radiocast from Helsingfors, said it was urgently important that the United States give more exact information than hitherto about its aims for the protection of small democracies such as Finland from a Bolshevik-dictated peace if the trend of the war should lead to such an end.

If the United States could give Finland more exact information on United Nations political aims after the war, the Finns would gain greater confidence, it continued.

There was no specific suggestion that in such a case Finland would drop its role as Germany's confederate in the fight against Russia.

The editorial added significantly, however, that during the past half-year the Finnish-Russian front has been relatively fixed—"not a matter of a truce, but of standing guard. . . ."

The Finnish radiocast took some issue with this, saying that actually the Russians had made assaults on Finnish defenses on the Aunus isthmus, north of Lake Onega, and in some sections of the far north during last April and May.

The Helsingfors radiocast said, however, that Finnish newspapers had pointed out that the Finns had "consolidated their defenses and assumed a stationary guard against the enemy."

Dagens Myheter was quoted as saying that this stationary condition on the front was the best evidence that "the Finnish Government and the Army are trying to avoid worse complications in the political sphere."

Arkansas Negroes Told To Avoid Clash at Polls

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24 (AP)—Negro Democrats, who have announced they will attempt to vote in the primary election July 28, will be instructed to avoid "embarrassing situations," Dr. J. M. Robinson, President of the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association, said last night.

Dr. Robinson said the Negroes would be instructed to "politely leave" if election officials refuse to let them vote. He said no attempt would be made to get Federal Court aid in voting, as they must be barred before they would have a complaint. Democratic leaders have emphasized that party rules prohibit Negroes from participating in primaries.

Campaign Pushed By Safety Council

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—The new head of the National Safety Council, which has been charged by President Roosevelt with reducing accidents in vital war industries, said yesterday only 25 per cent of America's 196,000 industrial establishments had adequate safety programs.

Ned H. Dearborn, taking over reins of the nationwide accident-prevention organization, said, "Unlike industry, we have no war-production schedule, but we have a 'reduction schedule'—the reduction of accidents. Every man day lost in the plant is lost to the country."

In an effort which the council considers "as important as any great Government war contract," the organization will, through the use of all publicity media, local safety councils, co-operation of plant management, and the assistance of organized labor, attempt to reduce the number of industrial fatalities.

The campaign will be pointed in part toward "off-the-job" workers, since 64 per cent of last year's fatalities occurred outside of the plant, Mr. Dearborn said.

Tanks Roll Out by Trainload

DETROIT, July 24 (AP)—General Motors Corporation disclosed today with War Department approval that the new Army tank plant built by its Fisher Body Division has been completed and is rolling out the all-welded M-4 type of land dreadnaught in trainload quantities.

Lines of freight cars loaded with tanks wrapped in protective covering now leave the plant on a special track almost daily, the announcement said.

When the United States entered the war, the welded M-4 tank was only in a blueprint stage. In January, Fisher Body received a contract to build the new type of battle wagon, and although the first tank was not scheduled to be built until the new plant was completed, engineers went to work immediately in another factory. The first of the M-4's was turned out in 47 days. By the time the new plant was finished large numbers of the new tanks had been started on their way to the battle front.

Already, according to word received by the company, the new M-4's have had their baptism of fire.

Among the principal developments in the M-4 tank over its predecessors is increased fire power and improved location of the 75mm gun in a turret that revolves in a complete circle. In addition it is highly maneuverable and is protected by a tough hide of heavy armor plate.

It was at this tank plant, at Grand Blanc, Mich., where a strike recently delayed work. The plant resumed normal activities Wednesday.

'Guard' Movement For Men Under Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT SILL, Oklahoma, July 24 —Organization of men in all the armed forces under the banner of "Guardians of America" was begun here recently when the new movement embracing soldiers, sailors, marines, and fliers was launched at a mass meeting.

Speakers representing the three major religious groups explained that the organization is planned as a permanent movement for training of free men of all faiths in concerted social and spiritual action, including the winning of a peace which will find the United States in a role of leadership in World affairs.

Provisional organization of the movement includes Earl D. Weed, chaplain, Fourth Army, as president; Samuel J. Miller, chaplain First Army; Milton O. Beebe, chaplain Second Army; John T. Axton, chaplain Third Army, and Harry C. Fraser, liaison chaplain Army Air Forces, as vice-presidents; and Ora J. Cohee, chaplain, Eighth Corps Area, as organizational secretary.

Jump From Private to Sergeant Due to Georgia Boy's Sharp Eyes

EPHRATA, Wash., July 24 (AP)—The sharp eyes of a Georgia boy who can tell while a cartridge case is flipping out of a machine gun whether it has been fired brought him the answer to a soldier's dream—a hop from buck private to a sergeant's stripes—this week.

The unusual circumstance was related by Capt. H. E. Coyer, Public Relations Officer at the Second Air Force Base here, in announcing the advancement of William E. Edwards, Rock Springs, Ga., soldier.

Sergeant Edwards by his swift eyesight and action prevented probably serious and possibly fatal injury to Col. William E. Matheny, Base Commander.

Private Edwards—as he was then—was watching as the Commander fired a machine gun. As one of the cartridge cases flipped from the gun, the soldier's eye caught the fact that the primer was not dented in the usual manner of the fired case.

Springing forward, he prevented the Colonel from firing another burst. Inspection disclosed the defective cartridge had left its bullet lodged in the machine gun barrel. Another shot would have resulted at least in a blown up gun, and possibly in serious injury to the gunner.

Colonel Matheny called him in the following day and announced: "Private Edwards, you are now Sergeant Edwards."

But the Colonel is still wondering how his new sergeant can see so fast.

Easing of Child-Labor Laws Warned Against by Lecturer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The cry of labor shortage for war jobs that has quadrupled the employment of children and young people in the past year and a quarter may in some cases be merely a cry for cheap labor, and must be guarded against, said Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in a lecture at the University of Chicago recently.

No war-job employment of children should be made, Miss Lenroot declared, until it is proved there is no adult manpower supply.

"It is essential," she warned, "that children and youth be sound and well prepared in body and mind for the tasks of today and tomorrow. Their right to schooling should not be scrapped for the duration."

Child labor has been increasing steadily since 1939, she pointed out. Especially in the past two years it has risen sharply. In states having comparable legal restrictions, work certificates permitting 14- and 15-year-old children to leave school increased 80 per cent in 1941 as compared with 1940. In the first three months of 1942, there was an added increase of nearly 50 per cent compared with the same period last year.

When it came to youths of 16 and 17, there was a still greater increase, Miss Lenroot stated. Work certificates for them multiplied more than 100 per cent in 1941 over the same period in 1940, and again 100 per cent the first three months of 1942. In round figures, 80,000 young men of 16 and 17 were employed the first three months of this year, compared with 39,000 last year.

The Children's Bureau has received reports showing a corresponding increase in the number of children illegally employed under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, Miss Lenroot said. By June 30, 1941, the defense program had opened up many employment opportunities for youths of 16 and 17. In the year ending at that time, approximately a third more children were found employed contrary to the child-labor provisions of the Act than in the previous year. And from July 1, 1941, to April 30, 1942, more than 100 per cent more children were employed in violation of the standards of the Act than was true in the same 10-month period a year earlier.

"Demands for the employment of children as a necessary war measure should be analyzed to determine whether full use has been made of available adult manpower," she declared, "and to distinguish between actual labor shortage and the desire to obtain cheap labor.

"The education and wholesome development of boys and girls should be the first consideration in making decisions with regard to their employment or other contribution to our war effort.

"This means that no boy or girl shall be employed at wages that undermine the wages for adult labor. None under 14 years of age shall be part of the labor force, none under 16 shall be employed in manufacturing or mining operations, and none under 18 in hazardous occupations."

Citizen Berry Pickers Help To Gather Crop in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Headline news of the hour in this region concerns the berry picker. He appears on the front page of an Oregon newspaper as a schoolboy, on the front page in Washington as a soldier, one of a contingent of artillerymen from Fort Lewis who have volunteered their off-duty time to help in saving the huge berry crop of the Puyallup Valley.

Far more than any stunt, it is a response to the immediate need of saving millions of dollars worth of cane berries, ripe "right now," raspberries, Logan, Boysen and blackberries. At a two-day conference of farm labor experts on the Coast held recently in Portland the conclusion was reached that the answer to this season's acute labor shortage on the farms must come largely from the citizen population, schoolchildren, housewives, clubs, and businessmen.

The response has been quick and hearty. While Governors have not yet been reported as leaving for the berry farms, state heads of departments have joined the white-collared army. One startling headline announced recently that "Cain picks berries," which turned out to be Mayor Harry Cain of Tacoma. Already this citizen army has saved the strawberry crop and will salvage a good share of other fruit, the enormous pie cherry crop and peaches and apricots east of the Cascades.

But there still remains a need for the regular "hired hand," the expert harvester and milker. The dairy industry is seriously impaired by lack of workers. There remain the great crops of potatoes, peas, wheat and apples to be gotten in later. The Master of Washington State Grange, Henry P. Carstensen, said recently that the public has not yet been aroused to the serious dependency of our military and industrial armies upon this third army of agricultural workers. Mr. Carstensen seriously advocates the conscription of farm labor.

Japan Asked to Pass Ship to Philippines

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The American Red Cross disclosed last night that it was pressing negotiations to obtain safe passage for a "mercy ship," loaded with food and clothing, for military prisoners and civilian internees in the Philippines.

In connection with this proposed ship, John G. Robinson, Director and Treasurer of the San Francisco Press Club, which recently became a focal point in efforts to expedite action, said he had been informed that "most reassuring developments are at hand." Mr. Robinson has since conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other officials.

The American Red Cross, which has been trying to send a "mercy ship" to the Philippines since the fall of Bataan, said a neutral vessel was obtainable for such a purpose, but that negotiations for guarantee of its safety by the Japanese were still in progress. Officials were hopeful that these negotiations would be completed shortly.

Britain's Greatest Harvest on the Way

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—In striking contrast to reports of poor farm yields in Germany and occupied territories in Europe, the British Agricultural Department last night declared that Britain's greatest harvest, expected to have at least 5,000,000 tons of shipping, is on the way this year.

There are 6,000,000 more acres under the plow this year, adding 50 per cent to the acreage in cultivation at the start of the war in 1939.

Veteran farm hands, women, school children, volunteers from the services, holiday makers and prisoners of war are working from dawn to dusk on the farms. Grain is two-thirds up on the prewar standard, potatoes one-third and vegetables more than half.

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

New Films on Boston Screens—Woonsocket Sees Threat to Home Rule

Rosalind Russell Starring In Comedy at Metropolitan

The new bill submitted yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater is headed by a film called "Take a Letter, Darling." This is another of those wacky and luxurious comedies in which the heroine is a dominating business woman who falls helplessly in love, this time with her male secretary, who is also a struggling painter.

With Rosalind Russell to play the lady, and Fred MacMurray for the employee, and with the clever lines supplied them by George Beck and Claude Binyon, the result is an amusing example of its type. It is true that the type does not particularly suit the times, but it may justify itself with many filmgoers as escape entertainment.

The dénouement is deferred by the device of rousing the jealousy of the boss lady with the aid of the beautiful sister (Constance Moore) of a millionaire advertiser (Macdonald Carey), who in turn falls in love with the lady executive. Some of the methods employed by the two suitors would hardly bear analysis from an ethical viewpoint, but presumably all's fair in this kind of comedy.

The plot drops a stitch here and there, too, as when much is made of a telephone call by Mr. MacMurray to an unidentified woman who has not been mentioned before and is never heard from again. But on the whole the film takes its course smoothly, pleasantly, and inoffensively.

The companion picture is "Henry and Dizzy," latest in Paramount's Aldrich family series, with Jimmy Lydon as Henry in a story with characteristic complications.

'Mokey' at Twin Theaters

"Mokey" is the study of a seven-year-old boy whose efforts to please his new stepmother produce only grief until a crisis reveals to the stepmother the nature of her failure to deal with the child. The new film at the Paramount and Fenway attempts to observe with understanding a situation possible wherever misapprehension exists between grown-ups and children.

The treatment of the story and characters is marked by considerable restraint. The new Mrs. Delano is offered not as a cruel and outrageous stepmother but as a young bride, very much in love with her husband, somewhat selfish, and decidedly uncertain of how to include Mr. Delano's child in her affections. Moreover, Anthea Delano is totally unequipped by experience to deal with a lively and highly inventive little boy.

Mokey's blundering efforts to become friends with his new mother, to take care of her as his father has instructed him, and to win her confidence are unsuccessful. His delight at her presence and his desire to be with her disconcert Mrs. Delano. She is baffled by the child's inarticulateness, by his repeated "I don't know" to all questions, and is ultimately convinced that he is stupid, stubborn, and deceitful.

Perhaps J. Walter Ruben has allowed his otherwise able and perceptive direction to lag unnecessarily. Perhaps Mrs. Delano's imperviousness to Mokey's sweetness is extreme. Perhaps Mokey, played unprecociously and with great charm by Bobby Blake, reveals insufficiently the complexities of the inarticulate child. Perhaps some of his adventures are exaggerated for dramatic purposes. Noting—though only for the sake of argument—these exceptions, one may still find much that is appealing and affecting in this unpretentious and out-of-the-way film.

"Mokey" was adapted by Wells Root and Jan Fortune from stories by Jennie Harris Oliver. It is acted with intelligence and persuasion by Dan Dailey, Jr. (Mr. Delano), Donna Reed (Mrs. Delano), and others including an assortment of enchanting Negro children.

The companion feature at the two theaters is "This Gun for Hire," moving over from the Metropolitan.

Donna Reed

In "Mokey," now at the Paramount and Fenway.

Russian-American Festival Program On Radio Tonight

"Weapons for Victory — Air Craft," is the topic for tonight's radiocast in the series, "The Fight for a Free World," presented under the joint auspices of the Radio Board of Harvard University and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. The speaker is Prof. Horace N. Gilbert, WRUL, 7:30 p. m. The program will not be rebroadcast on regular wave lengths.

Bernard Hermann conducts the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Lewisohn Stadium Concert in the third of the Russian-American Festival programs, playing Ferencz Szabo's Suite for Strings, Henry Brant's Comedy Overture, and Bernard Wagenaar's "Fantasietta," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black will conduct the Cities Service Concert in a program of selections from Walt Disney's "Bambi," "Habanera," and "Vaquero's Song" from Victor Herbert. Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone, and the chorus will sing a group of songs, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

"Meet Your Navy," the bluejackets' own show, presents one of the most professional casts in its career with songs and entertainment by William Hudson, Charles Tomlinson, and Sebert Willett, all now in the Navy but formerly professional actors and soloists. Rear Admiral John Downes, Commanding Officer of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, will deliver a brief message, and there will be musical selections by Lieut. Comdr. Eddie Peabody, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band, and a 200-voice choir, BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney, and Paul Gallico, author, are guests of "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Senator Absolved

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, of the Senate defense investigating committee, told the Senate today that the War Production Board had found that construction of a private swimming pool for Senator Albert B. Chandler (D), of Kentucky, at his Versailles, Ky., home had not violated priorities on steel and brass. Senator Chandler and his opponent in the Kentucky Democratic Senatorial primary, John Y. Brown, both had asked an investigation and Truman's Committee previously had absolved Senator Chandler of charges lodged in regard to the pool.

More Women Of Bay State Made Waacs

Two more Waacs from Massachusetts were looking forward today to officer training with the Women's Auxiliary Army at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, as notification of their selection arrived from Washington and they were formally sworn in at the Army Induction Station at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue.

They were: Mrs. Hazel B. Bundy, 160 Main Street, South Acton; and Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury, R. F. D. 1, Kennebunk, Me., temporarily residing in Winchester while teaching at Lasell Junior College.

This makes a total of 67 New England women who have been sworn in to go to the training school at Fort Des Moines. Of these, 40 have been from Greater Boston and vicinity.

These women, together with eleven others selected and sworn in earlier in the week, will leave for Iowa Aug. 1. They are among the hundreds who applied for officer training when enlistment began in June and whose applications have only now received official approval.

The eleven who were sworn in earlier are:

Margaret E. Randall, 49 Pleasant Street, Framingham Center, Secretary.

Marjorie R. Burton, 9 Elliot Street, Jamaica Plain, schoolteacher.

Miss Verona C. Herman, 40 Warren Road, Framingham, bookkeeper.

Mrs. Sylvia C. Shapiro, 2 Symphony Road, Boston; lawyer for the Boston Ordnance District of the War Department. She is married to First Lieut. Robert Shapiro of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, now in Australia.

Miss Marguerite Kirby, 37 Beulah Street, Whitman; home service director, Old Colony Gas Company, East Braintree.

Miss Gertrude M. Lennon, 11A Mount Vernon Street, Dorchester; recorder in the office of Clerk Charles S. O'Connor, Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Miss Joyce Burton, 921 Beacon Street, Boston; beauty shop proprietor and previously a school teacher.

Miss Barbara Richards, 33 Pinckney Street, Boston; employed by the Polaroid Company in defense work; formerly a settlement house teacher at the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Miss Florence Macdonald Kerins, 177 Beacon Street, Boston; former school teacher at Portsmouth, R. I., 1942 graduate of Boston University Law School, and at present law clerk for Burdick, Corcoran & Peckham, Newport, R. I., attorneys.

Miss Harriette Jackson, Orange; teacher in the Framingham High School.

Miss Dorothy Kenna, Framingham; supervisor of the Scheduling Department of the Dennison Manufacturing Co.

In the meantime, opportunity continues for enrollment in the ranks, where women who have special skills may apply for enlistment as cooks, chauffeurs, clerical workers, radio operators, librarians, laundresses, and in other capacities where their services may release men for active duty with the Army.

Lieut. Carleton K. Marshall, enrollment officer of the Waacs, has been highly impressed, he said, with the fine type of women who are applying for service. "In the many hundreds which I have interviewed, I have yet to meet a girl who is not a high grade individual," he declared, "and no mother, father or sweetheart may have any reticence about permitting their women folk joining this branch of the Army."

Those now applying for enrollment will be carefully investigated and interviewed, as were the candidates for officer training, and notification of their acceptance will probably not be forthcoming for some weeks, according to Lieutenant Marshall.

Waterfront Fires Do $50,000 Damage

Damage unofficially estimated at $50,000 resulted from two waterfront fires in Boston and Vineyard Haven early today.

About equal damage was done to the storehouse of the Walter W. Hodder Company, ship supplies firm in Boston and the Vanryper model ship unit at the town on Martha's Vineyard. Cause of the fires has not yet been detected.

Life preservers, twine, manila rope and mattresses were lost in the Hodder warehouse. Plans, machinery and office accounts were destroyed at the model shipbuilder's shop where builders' models used by shipyards filling war orders were made.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	H. Marble, news	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"Swing Time"; Talk	Southernaires; quartet	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	Victory At Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Talk; Dance Matinee
4:30	Exploring Space	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records
5:15		"The Sea-Hound"; sk.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45	Don Bernie; music	"Wanderer of Wasteland"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	U. S. Treasury Program	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	"Dear John"; sk.	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Cues and Miscues'; quiz show; music	"The Lone Ranger"; drama	Neighborh'd Call; drama	"Red Ryder"; drama	Musical program
7:45			Frazier Hunt, News	"Red Ryder"; drama	Treasury Parade
8:00	Lewisohn Stadium	Earl Godwin, News	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Bing Crosby, songs
8:15	Concerts: Bernard	Gibbs & Pinney; comedy	Graham; orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Defense; Music
8:30	Herrmann, cond.	"Listen America"; drama	"Information Please!";	Sports Matinee; Sports;	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Concert; News	"Listen America" drama	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Chorus; Orchestra	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray	Academy Award: drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Block's Orchestra	Academy Award: drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	
9:30	"That Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	Party; Louise Massey	"Double or Nothing"	"Classical Album"
9:45	Boy"; serial	"Little Show"; songs	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny"	Cedric Foster, News	News reports
10:15	Ross; Connie Boswell; Margo; Herb	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Cab Calloway's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Shriner; Orchestra	"Men, Machines, Victory"	"Your War"; drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45		News Here and Abroad	"Your War"; drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Jack Edward's Or.; Master Works of Music	News Service	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orchestra	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
11:30		Fishermen's News	Music You Want	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Day's End: News
11:45		Shep Field's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; news	News Service	"Good Morning"; Talk	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien: music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service; Talk	News reports
8:15	L. Wilcher: organ	and time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore; News	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast, Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews	Camp program
8:45	Carl Moore's Club	News	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	Tin Salvage; Music
9:00	George Bryan, News	Fisherman's News	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Paul Lavalle's Orchestra	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Henk Lawson's Knights	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pick Up"; or
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Air Express Music	United States Navy Band	"Rainbow House"; chil-	Studio program
10:15	reports; music; or.	"The Cadets"	United States Navy Band	dren's prgm; B. Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute So. America.	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Headliners	"Bing and Swing Shop"	Shopping News
10:45	Food Fair	American Legion Aux.	Saturday Serenade	"Bing and Swing Shop"	Shopping News
11:00	News; Garden talk	"Servicemen's Hop"; va-	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	"Cartoon Caravan"
11:15	"All in Fun"	riety show	Coming"; comedy serial	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	Little Blue Playhouse;	America the Free; Vic-	Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	"Let's Pretend"	"Davy Crockett Plows"	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	Army Band	News reports
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party:	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Patricia Peardon	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Orchid; Circle C Ranch
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	vocalist	'Coast Guard on Guard'	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Silence Adventures	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Bob Allen's Orchestra	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	Joan Brooks, songs	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Records for Fighting	United States Marine	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Victory Program
2:15	Books"; interview	Men: Glenn Miller's Or.	Band	Cardinals baseball game	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music;	Natnl. Golf Tournament	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's News	Matinee in Rhythm	Cardinals baseball game	News reports
3:00	Calling Pan America	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Calling Pan America	Force Band	Dance orchestra	Cardinals baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	News; Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers; News	Cardinals baseball game	Wartime Buying
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii';	News Service	Pan American Holiday	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	Orchestra; Music	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: variety	Natnl. Golf Tournament	Sports Matinee; Sports	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	Dance Orchestra	Comments; Sports	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Americans	Americans in M. Hast.	United States Navy Mu-	Dance Matinee: records
5:15	brook; Stan Kenton's Orchestra	Music for The America's	NBC Concert Orch.	sical Program; Jimmy	Dance Matinee: records
5:30	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Wanderers of Wasteland	Three Suns Trio	Dorsey's Orchestra	Sports; Music
5:45			"Symphony in Swing"	U. S. Navy Program	News reports
6:00	News commenta	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports reports
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says";	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Music; News
7:30	Report to Nation	"Swop Night"	Musicians; Rex Maupin's	"Confidentially Yours"	Rudolph Friml's Music
7:45	Report to Nation	"Swop Night"	Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Soldiers With Wings:	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to American Eagle	Andre Kostelanetz' Music
8:15	variety show	Gibbs & Pinney; comedy	mary"; sketch;	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Commando"; war	"The Green Hornet"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Records for Fighting	American Waltzes
8:45	adventures; News	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Men"; variety show	American Waltzes
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Summer Symphony	National Barn Dance;	America Loves a Melo-	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Lorin Maazel, conductor	Eddie Peabody; Roosiers	dody"; Marion Claire	Pages From the Classical Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Summer Symphony	Cavallo's Symphonic	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	
9:45	"Saturday Night	James MacDonald, News	Band; Grant Park Con.	chorus; orch.; speaker	
10:00	Serenade" music	New Prescott Program;	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	Rep. Hale Boggs	variety show	'Labor for Victory'; talks	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; D'nee Time	"Stag Party"; variety	Ted Steele's Studio Club	"Tropical Serenade"	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	show	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott,	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead; stories	Dance orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Organ; music	Dance orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dance orchestra	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial — "My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalnell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Vinegar Tree," comedy by Margaret Sharp, featuring Luella Gear and Donald Brian. Tonight, 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Criminal at Large," melodrama by Edgar Wallace.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Little Women," Stage version of the Louisa May Alcott novel, with Sylvia Sidney. 8:30.

Esplanade Concerts

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. 8 p. m.

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Entrance of the Gladiators — Fucik

Overture "Maximilian Robespierre" — Litolff

Musette from "King Christian" — Sibelius

Irish Rhapsody — Herbert

The Prince and the Princess, from "Scheherazade" — Rimsky-Korsakoff

Waltzes, "Where the Citrons Bloom" — Strauss

Liebestraum — Liszt

Dance of the Comedians, from "The Bartered Bride" — Smetana

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway — "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 1:05, 4, 7:10. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11:30 a. m., 2:28, 5:25, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," John Howard. 2, 4:30, 6:40, 8:50. "This Will Make You Whistle," 1, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. 2:35, 6:05, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9:30, 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11:10, 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Modern—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10:10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6, 9.

Paramount—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Broadway," George Raft. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Sing Your Worries Away," Burt Lahr. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Scollay—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

South Station Theatre—Travel Malay Peninsula, Pete Smith, Women in Wartime, Superman, Our Gang, Ed Kennedy. Latest news.

State—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:30. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 12:30, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15.

Telepix—"Our Russian Front," "Popular Science," "Charlie Chaplin Comedy," Cartoons, "Stranger Than Fiction." 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20.

Allston: "My Favorite Blonde," Madeleine Carroll. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. "North of the Klondike," Lon Chaney, 2, evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 1:50, 5, 8. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 5:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Cleveland Circle: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. "The Kennel Murder Case," William Powell. 2, 8.

University: "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Reap the Wild Wind," 3:35, 6:45, 9:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "She's in the Army," Veda Ann Borg. 2, Evenings continuous 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 3:35, 9:35.

Strand: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell. 1:55, 7:55. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:23, 9:43.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2:09, 7, 9:51. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. 3:14, 8:14.

Park: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "All American Co-ed," Frances Langford. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2:30, 8:15. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, "Bowery Blitzkrieg." Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 5:44, 8:58. "Shorts," 1:30, 4:34, 7:48.

Maplewood: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3:18, 8:13. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 7:60.

Myrtle: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 2:15, 6:30. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 3:30, 7, 9:40.

Strand: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2:18, 7, 9:50. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:50, 7:50. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 3:11, 9:11.

MEDFORD — Fellows: "My Favorite Blonde," Madeleine Carroll. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 1:36, 7:36.

Medford: "Fantasia," 2:30, 8:30. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 4, 6:55, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Bedtime Story," Fredric March. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Celestial: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Corpse Vanishes." Bela Lugosi. "Gallant Lady." Rose Hobart. Stage show. 2, 8.

Strand: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne. "The Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2, 8.

Revere Boulevard: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. "Tragedy at Midnight," Margaret Lindsay. Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters. "Wolf Man." Claude Rains. 2, 8.

Strand: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 2:00, 7:54. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March. 3:35, 9:29.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "To Be or Not To Be," Carole Lombard. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 3, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 3, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Sleepy-Time Gal," Judy Canova. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

Today's FM Programs

WBIS Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—"Let's Be Neighbors."
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"Freedom on the Land Forever."
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Ted Steele's Studio Club.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yee, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Date with a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; dramatization.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Songs for Marching Men; Orchestra; Chorus.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing; Walter Compton, M. C.; Guests.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster; News.
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alsert's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News

Nothing to Write About on Building Since the War Began? Guess Again

Editor and Reporter Find Many an Item for Column

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"So why not take your vacation now . . . building has stopped and you won't have anything more to write about for the duration."

There was a twinkle in the editor's eye as he spoke thusly to his columnist today. "On second thought," he added, "you had better clean up that story about the air-conditioned home in New England before you go . . . you know, the one the Wellesley couple has lived in for two years. They should have some interesting data on air-conditioning by now."

"And perhaps I'd better get that story finished about the new Springfield plant of the Westinghouse Electric Company which is being built on a site already occupied by a research laboratory."

The editor's ears pricked up: "What do you mean building a new plant on a site that is already occupied? They can't do that."

"Well, they are doing it. The framework of the new building is being built around the old building. The employees go in and out of the old building as though nothing was happening. Yet every day they are being shut in closer and closer like a huge clam closing its shell upon its victim."

"That is a story. You'd better finish it before you go."

Heated Floors

"And don't forget, there's a house just being finished in Lincoln, Mass., with a heating system that forces hot water through pipes in the floors instead of through radiators."

The editor sat back in his chair heavily. "Look here," he said, "I thought you were going on a vacation?"

"I guess I will. There's nothing to write about in the building field any more. Only that first plastic plywood home in New England is due to be started next week. Plastic plywood . . . hum . . . it's waterproof, weatherproof, more fire-resistant than duralumin, more rigid per unit weight than steel and it can be molded in a jiffy. And it can be patched up like an automobile tire when it weakens. Wow, what a story!"

"Maybe you had better not go on a vacation . . ." this the editor, of all people.

"And why not. . . the war has stopped building. There is nothing for me to write about. It's simply incredible that under these conditions the American Institute of Architects is going to launch a campaign to break down outmoded building codes to let in a flood of new materials for the development of low cost housing."

Makes Changes

"That's the most logical thing in the world. The war makes changes for the better that otherwise would take years of hard work and skillful lobbying. A war is a good thing in some ways. It make us see and demand reforms that no one takes the time or has the power to put through in normal times."

"The Government can't build houses under restrictive regulations that should have gone out of local town and city building codes along with those governing the horse-and-buggy," retorted the man in the swivel chair.

"They certainly can't," this columnist replied, "so I'd better be off on my vacation to avoid tangling with a story of such national significance."

In order not to become too convincing we went to our desk to thumb over in secret the dozens of answers that could be given to that oft-repeated query: "Now that building has stopped, what will you write about?"

Let's see now . . . no metal in new houses . . . builder finishes $6,000 home in Wakefield made in the factory and assembled on the home site with seven rooms and two baths . . . Urban Land Institute starts laying groundwork for postwar planning of garden cities and reconstruction of entire neighborhoods in outmoded city districts . . . town of Westwood, Mass., after 10 years of building booms which have tripled its population, doesn't build a single house in June and July this year . . . Massachusetts Institute of Technology tabulates final data on experimental house designed to trap sun's rays for heating by solar radiation (not a bad idea in these days of threatened fuel shortages).

Survey of Houses

Noise from editor's desk attracts this columnist.

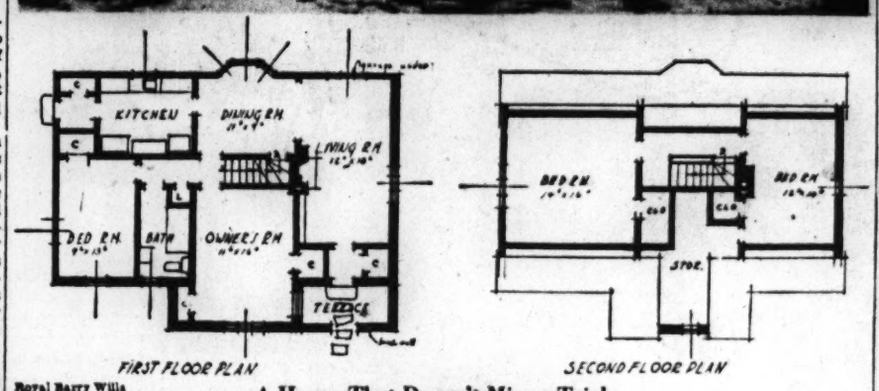
"Got a good story for you . . . survey of historic Massachusetts houses promises to result in discovery of 20,000 mellowed mansions that the State has lost track of. Pretty good isn't it?"

"Very good. But I'm going on a vacation . . . remember?"

"And besides," we said, "if we wanted to get a real story we'd go down to Beverly and find out why the old Pitch Pine Hall or Luke Estate in which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., once spent his summer's vacation was sold for $455."

"Well, maybe you had better not . . . why where's that fellow gone?"

"Oh, he's gone on vacation," one of the desk men answered. "He said there wasn't anything to write about any more since the war stopped building."



Royal Barry Wills

A House That Doesn't Miss a Trick

It's easy to distinguish the hand of Royal Barry Wills here. This Melrose, Mass., home has an entrance terrace, recessed vestibule, concealed stairway, eight closets, a rear-end dining room with bay window, downstairs bedrooms and bath, provisions for large storage space on second floor.

Stone to Reject Job of Rubber Investigator

SUGAR HILL, N. H., July 24 (AP)—Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone said today that he did not intend to accept the task of making an independent inquiry in the rubber situation to end present controversies over the problem.

Here for his summer vacation, the Chief Justice, when told stories had been published to the effect that President Roosevelt had asked him to make such an inquiry, said:

"I have not accepted any such responsibility and I do not intend to."

The New York Times, in a Washington despatch, said that President Roosevelt had been counseled to nominate someone in whom the public would have full confidence to get to the bottom of the situation, so that an official policy could be based on the findings.

First Corps Area Changes Its Name

The familiar designation, "First Corps Area," by which the Army's Northern New England command has been known, has been replaced by a new name—"First Service Command"—by which it will be known henceforth.

According to an announcement by Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, this action follows the Army's organization plan of last March, whereby the various Army Corps will be identified as part of the Army ground forces.

Since the nine Corps Areas were a part of the Service of Supply—with administrative and service functions only—all will be known now as "Service Commands."

Full Hose on Bomb, Not Spray, Is Method Now Recommended

The Office of Civilian Defense in Washington now officially recommends that householders risk a violent hydrogen explosion by turning the hose directly onto a blazing incendiary bomb, Joseph M. Loughlin United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense announced today.

Another satisfactory method of handling such bombs, if a householder is shielded during the action is "dunking" them in a 12-quart pail of water, after which they will go "glub," he said.

Mr. Loughlin said that after extensive research by OCD technicians and the Army's Chemical Warfare Service, it had been decided to recommend to the general public that they abandon the gentle spray method and rely on a direct jet of water.

This will result in an explosion which will send flaming particles flying a distance of about 10 feet, ordinarily not more, he said, but the particles will in all likelihood fly away from the source of water because of the force of the stream.

The explosion will cause the incendiary to do all its damage at once—that is, it will start a number of secondary fires. While the householder is fighting these fires, however, there will be little further damage from the bomb itself, as it will then burn out in about one minute, Mr. Loughlin said.

The method had previously been recommended when more than one bomb was to be handled and time was of the essence. OCD now urges everyone to adopt this improved technique.

One advantage of the new procedure is the fact that by forcing the bomb to burn itself out with explosive speed, there will be much less danger from cordite, or powder explosive incendiaries. Some fire bombs contain a small charge of the explosive, but this will not have time to go off if the stream of water is shot directly on the bomb.

Further advantage lies in the fact that the incendiary can be handled from a distance—as great a distance as the hose stream will permit.

The new recommendations, reduced to essentials, are as follows, Mr. Loughlin said:

1. Bring your fire fighting equipment to the scene at once.
2. Shoot a jet of water directly at the bomb without delay to put it out of action quickly.
3. Then use the jet, quickly, to quench the fragments and the remains of the bomb, and any fires that might have been started.
4. Be absolutely sure the fire is out before you leave the scene.
5. Use a coarse spray only where scattering of metal must be avoided.
6. Use sand only if a bomb falls where it is not likely to start a fire, or if water is not available.

Meat Issue Hits State Institutions

George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, stated today that if the beef shortage continues indefinitely, State institutions will be forced to slaughter non-producing cattle to provide beef. He said that the State now purchases 225,000 pounds of beef monthly to feed 47,000 inmates and staff members in 33 institutions.

In a letter to institution heads, in the meantime, Mr. Cronin urged that institutions be prepared "to change menus because it is not going to be possible for at least two months to follow the ordinary routine relative to the purchase of meat."

Isolationist Congressmen Face Hard Race for Re-election

Continued from Page 1

Allen T. Treadway (R) of the First District, have brought out opposing candidates for the Sept. 15 primaries. Senator Lodge is being opposed by Courtenay Crocker, former President of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association, and Mr. Treadway by Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, formerly National President of the Foreign Policy Association.

Here again, political circles report that the incumbents have much the easier job. Senator Lodge, whose prewar isolationism was tempered by vigorous support for America's armed forces, has the advantage of brief experience in combat in Libya and of other evidences of his patriotism.

If the Bay State Senator, whose grandfather led the campaign against American co-operation with other nations after the first World War, is renominated—as most observers anticipate—he will have an even stronger fight on his hands in the general election in November, when Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of the Third District challenges his views on foreign policy.

Among groups which have announced their support for Mr. Casey in preference to Senator Lodge are the State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the New England Branch of the Union for Democratic Action. In addition, the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Women Voters, while not endorsing specific candidates, has asked its members to scan carefully the candidates' prewar voting records to find candidates who are not isolationist.

Martin Challenged

Another nationally known figure is having to give an accounting of his pre-Pearl Harbor views to Massachusetts voters. This is Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives and Chairman of the G. O. P. National Committee.

Mr. Martin has long been popular in his district, and thus has no primary opposition, but Democratic leaders are using his votes against the lend-lease bill, extension of the draft act, and other anti-Axis measures as ammunition in a fight, now developing, to oust him in November.

There are several Democratic candidates contending for the right to oppose him in the election finals.

The groundswell of anti-isolationism has had its effects in Rhode Island and Connecticut, too, but in these States party candidates are nominated by the convention system, and there is less public discussion of the issue than where primaries are held.

Fogarty Opposed

The Providence, R. I., Bulletin recently declared, in an editorial, that re-election of the isolationist Representative John E. Fogarty (D) would be a disservice to the State. It also voiced objection to the plans of some Republican leaders to nominate former Representative Harry A. Sandager in opposition to Mr. Fogarty. Both men are regarded as having isolationist views. The issue in this State will not be clear until the two parties hold their conventions, probably in September, and select candidates.

Shanley Criticized

In Connecticut, the voting record of Representative James A. Shanley (D) of the Third District, has been an embarrassment to his party. Mr. Shanley's record contrasts sharply with that of Gov. Robert A. Hurley, also a Democrat, who gave full support to the foreign policies of the President and frequently urged all-out aid for Great Britain.

What attitude the Democratic convention will take probably depends on decisions still to be made by party leaders. All other Congressmen from Connecticut are Democrats and generally backed the President's policies.

In Massachusetts, Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of the Thirteenth District, and Charles R. Clason (R) of the Second District, have escaped opposition from their own parties, despite voting records against lend-lease and other measures to aid the Allies. Mr. Clason, however, has opposition from the Democratic side, where John J. Granfield, brother of his predecessor, is seeking the Democratic nomination on a support-the-President platform.

New Handbill Ordinance Is Signed by Mayor Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that he had signed a City Council ordinance which prohibits the distribution of advertising handbills for which a permit has not been obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works.

The City Council passed the ordinance last Monday, July 20, and it becomes a law immediately.

The order strikes at sound trucks and other vehicles used for the purpose of "advertising goods, wares, or merchandise for sale." Such vehicles may not operate without license in any Boston street north and east of Massachusetts Avenue.

In order that the measure might not be unconstitutional under the terms of recent Supreme Court decisions, religious handbills, political pamphlets, and union circulars are not affected. The order does not apply to newspapers.

The Commissioner of Public Works is empowered to establish rules governing the size of showcards, placards and signs, and the size of handbills, in order "to prevent littering or other hazard of public safety."

The ordinance applies also to placards worn over the back of men who walk up and down the streets when such placards are used for advertising purposes.

The new legislation repeals a section of the Boston city ordinances which prohibited the distribution of all types of handbills. This type of ordinance was recently found unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on the grounds that it was a violation of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

Massidda Heads Socialist Ticket For State Offices

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts filed with the Secretary of State's office today its official convention certificate of nomination in order to obtain a place on the ballot in the coming fall elections.

The certificate was signed by Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, who was chairman of the convention, and by Carl A. Walz, Turners Falls school teacher, whose dismissal by the Montague School Committee is being protested in the courts, who acted as secretary of the convention.

Joseph Massidda of Swampscott, Mass., was nominated for Governor on the Socialist ticket. Mr. Massidda is a labor leader, having been active organizing in the fur, leather, and shoe workers unions.

For Lieutenant Governor the Party nominated Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield who has been active in the railway brotherhood and served as their legislative agent for several years.

Peter Wartiainen, Jr., of Westminster, Board Member of the New England Co-operative Federation, was nominated for Secretary of State and Anders Swenson of the Carpenters Union was nominated for State Treasurer.

Howard Penley, Boston, New England District Secretary of the Socialist Party, prominent in free speech fights in the courts of Massachusetts, was nominated for Attorney-General and the Rev. George L. Paine, Episcopal clergyman, was the Party choice for U. S. Senator.

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HE'S GOT TO HAVE
First Call!

UNCLE SAM'S war calls are crowding telephone lines. They can't be delayed. Even minutes count when you're speeding the building of a big war machine.

All of us must do our part to give Uncle Sam first call on telephone service.

YOU CAN HELP — and help a lot, by reducing the non-essential calls you make — both long distance and local — and by making all telephone calls as brief as possible.

Ordinarily we'd build more lines but that's out for the duration. The order of the day is to get along with what we have.

So we're asking you — please — to think before you telephone — to ask yourself — Is this call essential? Or — Can I make this call briefer?

THE CITY THAT GREW BY 1,000,000 ALMOST OVERNIGHT

Since the start of war preparations the telephone requirements of Washington, D. C., have increased at a rate equal to the needs of 1,000,000 people. Long distance lines to this nerve center of the war are continuously crowded.

Unless your call is essential, please do not call Washington, D. C.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Germans Claim Troops In City of Rostov-on-Don

Continued from Page 1

up. Sixty-nine tanks and 29 guns were destroyed in this action.

The Moscow reports said the Red Army took its stand on the banks of the broad lower Don for a last ditch defense of the Northern Caucasus against a still further reinforced Axis onslaught which overran the Donets Basin, beat at Rostov, and heightened the menace to Stalingrad.

United States built planes—especially two-motor Douglas Boston bombers—were thrown into the fight for the Caucasus in greater numbers than ever before on the Russian Front.

Flank Attack Begun By Fleeing Russians

The Russians reported holding as best they could in positions to which they withdrew in the Novocherkassk area, 20 miles northeast of Rostov, and said they developed a flank attack against the right wing of the Nazi Don River Front at Tsimylansk.

The Red Army counterattack bespoke the Russians' determination at any cost to keep the Caucasus from isolation by holding the Tikhoretsk-Stalingrad rail line, last railway link to the far southern front.

The threat to this line was sharply drawn by the Nazi advance upon Tsimylansk, just north of the Don at a point where the river curves within 35 miles of the railway.

Russian detachments guarding the Tsimylansk region were reported repulsing attack after attack. There was no confirmation in Moscow of a German declaration that the invaders were across the river.

The disposition of two German columns menacing Stalingrad by drives across the steppes to the north was obscure, but at last reports they were still 100 miles or more from that Volga manufacturing center.

As the Russians battled to hold back the invaders, their bombers were attacking day and night, pounding the Axis reinforcements which were streaming up.

Soviets Say Retreat Was Made in Order

A withdrawal in the Novocherkassk zone 20 miles northeast of Rostov was operated to prevent encirclement, the Soviet Information Bureau said. The retreat, however, was conducted in order and no break-through by the enemy occurred.

"Our men repulsed attacks by numerically superior enemy forces," it said. "In one narrow sector alone the Germans lost 17 tanks and more than 800 men killed."

Two attacks by German tanks and automatic rifle men near Tsimlyansk were repelled and Soviet units then struck at the Nazi flank.

Despite considerable tank losses, it was evident that German armor still was formidable.

The combat force launched against Novocherkassk was the most easterly of three aimed at Rostov.

Meanwhile optimism was maintained in reports from the Voronezh Front, midway between Moscow and Rostov, where the German left wing is reported to have faltered and then fallen back under Red Army counterattacks.

A fortified German position was captured although Nazi reserves moved up to assist Adolf Hitler's weakened shock troops, the Information Bureau said.

Russian dispatches said Soviet tanks had reached the western bank of the Upper Don west of Voronezh and wedged deeply into German positions, followed by supporting infantry.

Farther north, Russian dispatches reported that fire from a Soviet coastal battery sank another German transport in the Barents Sea.

Axis Takes Oasis:

Italy Claims Siwa Captured by Army

The Italian High Command announced today the occupation of Siwa Oasis, 30 miles inside Egypt and 60 miles southeast of Giarabub, Libyan oasis village reported recaptured earlier from the British.

The Axis forces presumably moved into Siwa after the occupation of Giarabub, 160 miles south of Tobruk, which the High Command said July 23 was taken on July 15. The German High Command also announced Italian occupation of Siwa.

The Siwa oasis is on an old caravan route which runs south of the Qattara depression.

These movements might indicate a plan of Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to attack the British flank and rear by way of the waterless sands south of the depression, a great natural barrier to the movement of a mechanized army.

However, the occupation of the Siwa and Giarabub oases may be simply intended as insurance against a British flanking attack from the southeast. Siwa lies about 240 miles behind the Axis advanced lines and Giarabub is even further west.

Prisoners taken in the El Alamein zone now amount to more than 1,000, the Italian High Command said.

Cairo advices stated that the British armored forces continued to attack the Axis forces west of El Alamein, while consolidating positions won on the northern and central sectors in two days of sharp fighting.

At the same time the enemy was subjected to steady bombardment by artillery and by the RAF, which blasted at Axis gun emplacements, concentrations of motor vehicles and communication lines.

Most of the action, the communiqué said, again centered on the Central Front, where the British have driven the enemy from the western end of El Ruweisat ridge, and in the coastal area, where Australian forces were reported in control of the "Hill of Jesus" and neighboring ridges.

Japanese Landing:

Small Force Ashore 30 Miles From Buna

Before the Japanese could settle down in their newly seized base on the southeast coast of New Guinea, United Nations airmen went to work on them yesterday, knocking out the third transport in three days—a 5,000-ton fuel transport—destroying shore installations and forcing invasion troops to leap overboard from landing barges, according to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

But despite the heavy cost the enemy went ahead with operations in the Gona Mission-Buna area, where a toehold was gained July 22, and a military spokesman indicated another small sea-borne Japanese force had been put ashore at Ambasi, 30 miles up the Papua Peninsula coast from Buna.

United Nations dive-bombers, used for the first time against land targets in New Guinea, and medium bombers made five separate raids on the Gona Mission-Buna area and a headquarters communiqué said they started numerous fires.

Gona Mission, where the Japanese set up their first base on the Papuan Peninsula, is a small settlement built around an Anglican mission. It was the enemy's first successful penetration southward toward Australia since the occupation of Salamaua and Lae last March.

Port Moresby, United Nations base held by American and Australian troops, is 110 miles across the mountainous, jungle-ridden peninsula. Thus, with the Gona Mission-Buna area within closer proximity than Salamaua and Lae, United Nations fighters and dive-bombers will be able to augment the work of long-range bombers, which have borne the brunt of the attacks on the more distant objectives.

Raid on Kiska:

Japanese Reporter Tells of Bombings

The Tokyo Radio broadcast a Domei dispatch today in which a Japanese correspondent on Kiska Island at the western end of the Aleutians reported that United States bombers were attacking Japanese forces there two or three times a day, dropping bombs through the fog. The Japanese, he said, had changed the name of the island to Narukami.

The radiocast quoted the correspondent as saying that Japanese forces who have moved into barracks on the island suffered from loneliness and hardships and faced a bitter cold winter which would set in during September.

He reported roads were being built across the black, treeless hills.

Ruhr Bombed:

British Also Attack Rhineland Factories

A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers attacked objectives in Western Germany's industrial Ruhr and Rhineland, the British Air Ministry announced today.

Nazi-occupied airdromes in the Low Countries also were bombed and railways and other targets in invaded territory were attacked in the night by fighters, the Ministry said.

It reported that seven British bombers were missing, but two enemy aircraft were destroyed during the continental raids and seven German bombers were shot down during night attacks on Britain.

The Nazi craft bagged over Britain were among formations loosing the heaviest attacks in many weeks.

The Germans said one of their targets was Bedford, industrial town 40 miles north of London.

A British Air Force commentator said that in all about 40 German planes participated in last night's raids on this country.

The British Press Association, quoting a "reliable foreign source," said today that 10,000 Germans were killed in the RAF's thousand-plane raid on Cologne May 30 and were buried in communal graves.

This source was quoted as saying the Germans moved 140,000 persons from the city, that houses by the hundreds were ruined beyond repair, and that at least 16 factories, including railway workshops, were destroyed.

Sinkings Drop:

No Losses Reported In Western Atlantic

No sinkings of United Nations or neutral cargo ships in the Western Atlantic were announced by the United States Navy yesterday.

It was the first time in more than a month that a 24-hour period elapsed without a Washington-reported loss of merchant vessels as a result of enemy submarine action.

The British announced in Cairo that submarines operating in the Eastern Mediterranean recently sank three Axis supply ships—one of them from a heavily escorted convoy.

Meanwhile, the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of United Nations and neutral countries merchantmen sinkings in Western Atlantic waters remained at 398.

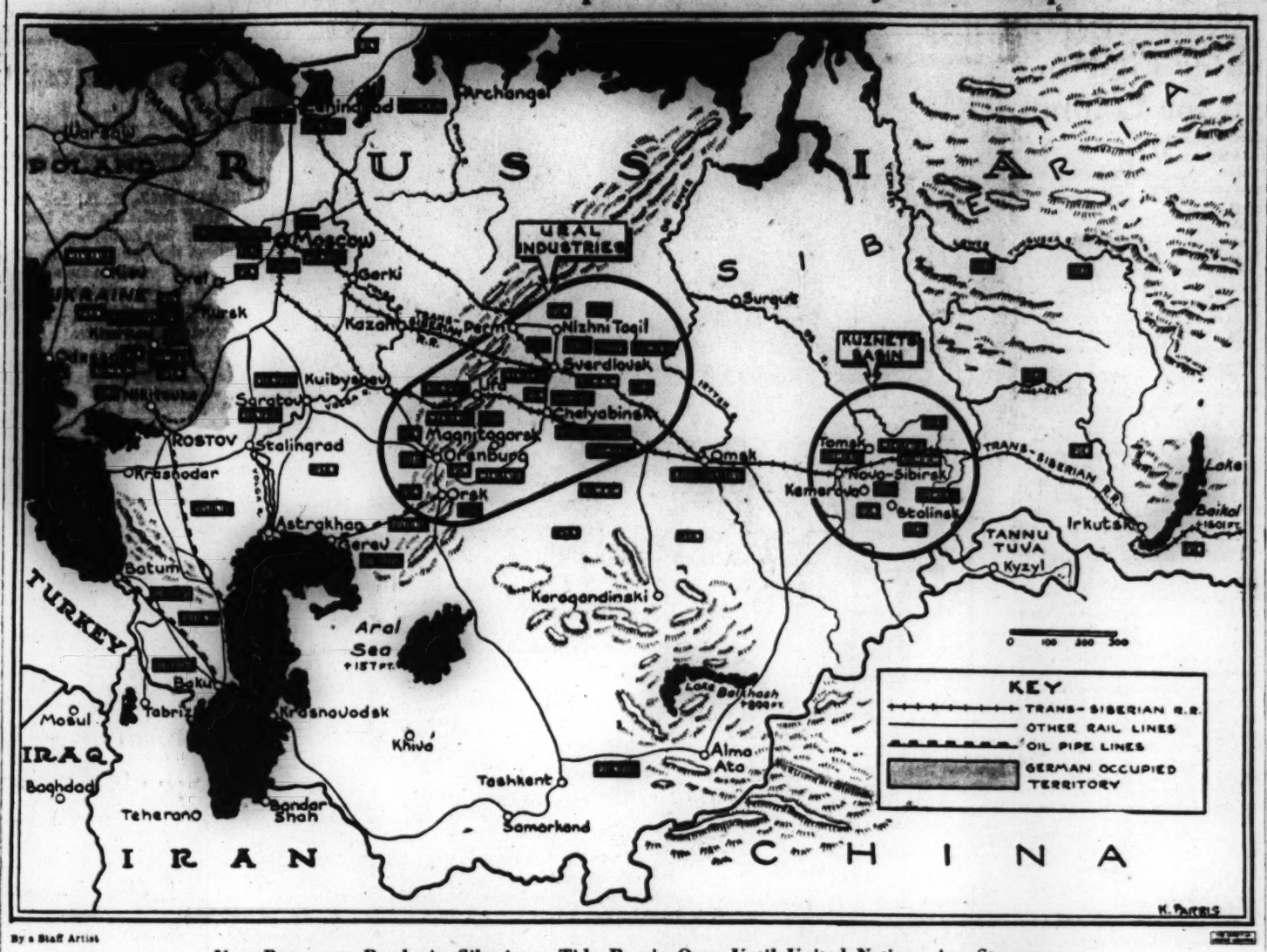
The day's only bad news of sea warfare came from London, where it was disclosed that a British passenger ship was torpedoed and sunk 300 miles from the Azores early this month, with the loss of at least 20 lives. About 90 others, it was said, were not accounted for.

Canadian Women To Do Mining Work

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 24 (AP)—Women will be employed in mining work for the first time in Canada, it was announced yesterday.

J. S. McDiarmid, Manitoba Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, said the women would be employed above ground where they can replace men needed for heavier work.

Russia's 'Defense in Depth' Goes Far Beyond Europe



By a Staff Artist

Vast Resources Ready in Siberia to Tide Russia Over Until United Nations Are Stronger

Map shows how Russia, being gradually deprived by the German advance of all its main industries around Leningrad, Moscow, and the Donets Valley must draw upon the newly developed industrial areas of the Urals and the Kuznets Valley, to which many plants from Western Russia have already been transferred. The main disadvantage to the more distant industries is the bottleneck of the Trans-Siberian railway.

Bomb Protest Sent Russia by Swedes

By the Associated Press

London, July 24

Reuters reported from Stockholm today a Swedish Government announcement that bombs dropped by three aircraft on Oeland Island last night were Russian, and that a diplomatic protest had been sent to the Soviet Government.

Oeland is off the east coast of Sweden. First reports of the bombing said no damage was caused.

Army Buys Abroad To Save Ship Space

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The United States Army reported today it was "shortening its supply lines"—and saving cargo space needed for munitions—by purchasing soldiers' clothing, equipment and general supplies from United Nations in which its men are stationed.

Virtually all emergency rations for American troops in Australia are being prepared there, and henceforth United States soldiers in the island continent will eat generous quantities of Australian beef, pork, lamb, and many types of fruit.

Overcoats, worsted shirts, trousers, sweaters, and socks for American enlisted men are being manufactured in Australia as well as shoes, gloves, and such other items as soap, aprons, brooms and water bags.

U. S. War Prisoners Treated Humanely

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Dr. Darius A. Davis, director of War Prisoners' Aid for the World Y. M. C. A., said July 23 that, contrary to some earlier reports, American fighting men in Axis prison camps were being treated humanely.

All belligerents are living up to the Geneva treaty which provides for fair treatment of Military prisoners, he said, and Japan and Germany have agreed to co-operate with the World Y. M. C. A. to allow the distribution to prisoners of books, clothing and musical instruments.

"The atrocity stories concern only the Gestapo-run civilian concentration camps," Dr. Davis explained. "The military camps, directed by the German high command, give their inmates reasonably good treatment."

OPA Rules Laundries May Not Cut Services

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Laundries must continue the same low-price services they offered last March or face action as violators of price regulations, Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared today.

Mr. Henderson said his warning was prompted by reports some laundries had discontinued such cheaper services as "wet wash," "rough dry," "family finish," and "thrift service," and were requiring customers to buy more expensive services which include full starching and ironing and item-by-item charges.

Russia Expected to Carry On With Resources of Siberia

Continued from Page 1

these great plants on the eastern steppes that the output of iron and steel beyond the Urals alone was greater than the total Russian output of those metals under Czarist Russia.

The new industrial Russia, with Sverdlovsk and Cheyabinsk as centers, stretches from Molotov in the north to Orsk in the southern Urals over a distance of 500 miles. Whole factories have been transferred there from the Ukraine and Central Russia.

Region Produces Oil

This region produces the necessary oil which is refined chiefly at Ufa. It also receives oil from the Emba district on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea through a pipe line 435 miles long. Furthermore, until the Germans reach the Volga plenty of oil can be shipped from Baku.

New industries are being set up daily in the Volga-Ural region which begins east of the Volga River. No production figures of the Ural industries are published, but the steel output already must surpass 7,000,000 tons annually.

The Kuznets Basin in Western Siberia is the second source of Russia's strength. Great cities like Novosibirsk with 410,000 inhabitants and Stalinsk with 200,000 characterize the rapid industrialization of this region producing iron and steel, heavy machinery, rolling stock, and war material. Kuznets produces coal. Most of the iron ore has to be shipped there from Southern Siberia and Magnitogorsk. The Kuznets production is the least vulnerable from either the west or the east.

One of the great Russian achievements during the war was the transfer of whole industries from the Donets, Kiev, Kharkov, Stalino, Leningrad and Moscow to the East.

Central Asia has become an important supply region of raw materials like cotton, copper, and oil. The Fergana Valley southwest of the Bakhash Lake is rich in oil and the copper resources of the Kazak Republic are by far the biggest of Russia. No region in Russia, however, surpasses the Urals in importance as a supplier of strategic minerals. There are deposits of coal, iron ore, oil, copper, chromium, magnesium, manganese, bauxite, asbestos, and what not.

Russia has lost the natural resources of coal, iron ore, bauxite, and manganese located in the Ukraine. But it has preserved intact its oil wealth and refineries. It has abundant copper, chromium, and asbestos, and sufficient manganese, zinc, lead, magnesium, and bauxite. The huge coal deposits of Kuznets serve for the local production and supply, partly the industries of the Urals and even of the Far East. The supply of iron ores, although more difficult, is secured from deposits in the Urals and east Central Asia.

The production of cotton, wool and rice is intact, the harvest of rye, oats, wheat, and barley will be sufficient to feed the Russian people and the loss of the Ukrainian sugar-beet area has been made up partly by increased acreage elsewhere and lease-lend sugar from the United States.

While the main body of Russian production just described must remain intact to preserve the fighting strength of the Russian Army, the two limbs in the south and east, although extremely important, are not vital in the sense that their loss would cause the collapse of Russian resistance.

These limbs are the Far East and the Caucasus. The former has not been included in the appraisal of the Russian production for a definite reason. This self-sustained region east of the Baikal Lake has been built up in order to take care of its own needs in case of a Japanese attack. Thus, while resources and military production of the Far East should not be counted in measuring Russia's strength on its present front, an eventual Japanese attack there would not weaken the Russian position elsewhere.

The Caucasus has the strategic advantage of being protected by high mountains as a bulwark against superior enemy forces. Its oil, manganese, copper and synthetic rubber production are helpful to the Russian war economy, but its loss would not deal a fatal blow by reasons already mentioned.

The Germans, however, must be prevented from streaming into the spaces of Central Asia east of the Caspian Sea. A break-through in this region would endanger the southern supply route to Russia via the Persian Gulf and through the Middle East. It may be expected that Russia has put all its strength into the defense of this region.

But even if the southern supply line is temporarily blocked, the northern route to Murmansk will remain open. Once fully protected by the superior air forces of the United Nations, convoys are likely to reach their destination along the Arctic Sea wherever free Russian territory exists.

Considering all facts together, it is believed that the huge Russian Army can remain actively in the war for an indefinite period. Despite all losses in productive capacity and manpower, Russia is ready and able to take further losses without defeat. It will be able to carry on the war until Britain and America are ready for more substantial support in the shape of a new offensive.

The War in Russia

By a Staff Artist

Key Points in Fighting

Black arrows on map indicate main points of German pressure, white arrows showing chief centers of Russian resistance.

War-Bond Gift to Man Who Warned of Nazis

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The Kiwanis club of Bayside, Queens, has presented War Bonds totaling $300 at maturity to Coast Guardsman John C. Cullen, who gave the alarm resulting in the capture of four submarine-landed Nazi saboteurs.

The Nazis had tried to bribe Mr. Cullen with $300, but had shortchanged him, giving him only $280, which he turned over to the Government when he reported the landing.

Change in Flag Opposed, Says Head of D. A. R.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Daughters of the American Revolution oppose any change in the American flag.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the D. A. R., says the organization does not agree with one of its members, Miss Dolly Breitenbaugh of Lee's Summit, Mo., who wants the United States flag redesigned in accord with Betsy Ross's idea of the 13 original stars in a circle. The others would be scattered about the field.

Strange Story Of Cairo Life Under Stress

Continued from Page 1

British had retaken Mersa Matruh again and that Australians had been landed at Berna in Libya. In response to these rumors public opinion fluctuated rapidly between extremes of optimism and pessimism and stock exchange prices rose or fell accordingly but still there was not the least panic or disorder. At the height of the British retreat some evacuation was carried out of British, American and Allied residents whose presence was deemed unessential or who were likely to be victimized if they fell into Axis hands. But it was done officially in a planned and orderly fashion without fuss and purely as a precautionary measure in order to alleviate any last-minute rush. Thus American missionaries, faculty members of the American University and female members of the American Legation staff were sent to Upper Egypt and Eritrea.

Some papers and documents were removed or destroyed but all Legation officers from the minister down remained at their posts. The few instances of private individuals growing panicky became the objects of general derision and contrasted strongly with the exemplary conduct of the majority of the Anglo-American colony.

Calm Essential

Calm on the part of English-speaking population was essential since the Egyptians and all other elements intently watched and weighed their every move, judging the situation and moulding their own conduct accordingly.

Of the non-Anglo-Saxon civilian population those most vitally and personally affected by the military crisis were Jews, some of whom had personally fled from Nazi terror while others were all too clearly acquainted with the fate of their coreligionists under the Hitler heel to desire to repeat their experience. The remaining groups behaved according to their political leaning of economic interests.

There had been considerable apprehension, of course, over the manner in which Egypt would react to the growing Axis threat. Some observers held to the extremist view that the sound of Marshal Rommel's guns would be the signal for a pro-Axis uprising. To support this view they cited the lukewarm support the Egyptian government had given to the British in the war effort, the presence of a strong pro-Axis bloc in the Palace itself, the pro-Axis leanings of many members of the Wafdist political party, widespread political corruption in Cairo and other areas, the presence of many "fifth columnists" in Egypt and the traditional Mohammaden susceptibility to military success.

Now Pro-Ally

However, the overwhelming majority of educated Egyptians, even those who in the past were anti-British or pro-Axis now that Marshal Rommel was suddenly on their doorstep became pro-Ally. Whatever their past quarrel with the British they do not relish the prospect of imminent Nazi occupation. Among landowners particularly, there was widespread apprehension lest the Fellaheen take advantage of the commotion in case of Axis invasion to seize land and commit acts of violence against property. There was, of course, a miscreant minority of confirmed Axis partisans who openly toasted Marshal Rommel and threw away their glasses à la Russe at such pro-Axis hangouts as the Automobile Club until it was therefore closed up by the police and other measures taken against them.

But the great mass of Egypt's "have not" population maintained throughout an impassive calm. It was partly the fatalistic "it is written" and "it is the will of Allah" of their Moslem faith which also accounts for their amazing indifference to bombing in oft-raided places like Alexandria. But it was also the stoic indifference of a people accustomed through the ages to letting waves of conquest roll over their bent backs and a people whom toil and penury have never permitted them to rise to a political level since their ancestors built the Pyramids.

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Ships in Growing Fleets Take Water in United Nations Yards

Britain turns out ships in quantities and all Empire units add continually to fleets.

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The hum of intensified effort to produce replacements for U-boat victims echoes through today's announcements of the large number of ships that are coming from American ways.

United States' ship production has progressed to a point where it has caught up with the available supply of steel.

Prior to the United States enlarging its shipbuilding facilities, the shipyards of Great Britain were predominant in productive capacity, and have, despite the German attempt to destroy them by intensive bombing, continued to turn out vast numbers of ships of all categories.

Others Fill in the Picture

However, shipbuilding in the United States and Great Britain, commendable as it is, does not give a complete picture of what has been undertaken along these lines.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and even South Africa have all enhanced their shipbuilding and repair facilities.

Under pressure of war demands, Australia's industrial effort has mushroomed into unprecedented activity. Some 27,000 war industries here are speeding production of a wide variety of materials ranging from artillery and optical glass to ammunition and ships.

New and old shipbuilding facilities are working at high speed to produce bottoms to help counteract the inroads enemy submarine and air attacks have made on Allied shipping.

Australia Quick to Act

Prior to the outbreak of the war, shipbuilding in Australia had been so completely at a standstill that no ship as large as 1,000 tons displacement had been undertaken in over six years, but immediately the need for shipping became apparent an extensive program of both merchant and naval tonnage was put into effect.

Merchant vessels as large as 15,000 tons have gone down the ways, and a standardized design of prefabricated cargo ship displacing about 10,000 tons has been under way for some time.

As early as July, 1941, more than half of a program of 50 800-ton patrol vessels had been completed, and in addition to cargo vessels, destroyers, mine sweepers, and other types of small naval craft are being constructed.

Steel Production Doubled

To provide the material required for carrying on the various activities incident to the war effort as it became more and more pronounced, Australia's steel production has been almost doubled, and now produces approximately 2,000,000 tons per annum. A corresponding increase in coal production has been made with a present yearly output of 20,000,000 tons.

Australia is a large country with a relatively small population of around 7,000,000, of which about 3,600,000 are males. It is said that eventually Australia anticipates having 1,500,000 men in its armed forces. In anticipation of this possibility and to meet present industrial needs, considerable numbers of women are being employed in manufacturing industries.

Canada has likewise made an important contribution to the shipbuilding effort. On both Canadian coasts and along the Great Lakes, shipyards have sprung up where hulls are being fabricated, and throughout the Dominion, ship machinery and other requisites are being produced.

Canada Early Saw Need

The need for ships, both merchant marine and naval, was realized by Canadian authorities soon after the British Empire became involved in the war, and a comprehensive plan for providing the necessary construction facilities was given immediate consideration.

In 1939 shipbuilding was an almost forgotten art in Canada. Technical help was scarce and suitably trained labor was almost nonexistent.

From this inauspicious beginning, energetic development of shipbuilding needs had 20,000 workers in the shipyards by July, 1941, and today this industry employs over 40,000 in the yards themselves with uncounted thousands in plants which contribute component parts.

There are now 17 major shipyards, 60 smaller ones, 150 engineering plans, and 350 miscellaneous industries engaged in turning out Canadian shipping.

Canada initially planned to produce 100 10,000-ton freighters. This sizable project has since been stepped up to 172 ships. Fifty keels have been laid, of which 15 have been launched and some delivered.

A simple design has been adopted in the interest of both quick delivery and easy operation and repair. These ships have coal burning Scotch boilers, and triple expansion reciprocating engines similar in design to those going into the United States type known as Liberty ships.

Widespread use of labor saving devices and electric welding saves innumerable hours of work, and the work is expedited by the construction of prefabricated ship sections as large as can be handled by available cranes.

In addition to merchantmen, Canada's shipyards have turned out over 200 units of various sizes for naval use, and have 700 more under construction. This program includes the corvette which has proved to be highly efficient in antisubmarine work, minesweepers, patrol boats, and smaller craft.

All vessels 120 feet or less in length have been built of wood, and consideration is being given to utilizing the huge supply of suitable timber in British Columbia for wooden cargo ships. Admittedly a makeshift procedure for tiding over the present emergency, this type of merchantmen has great possibilities when constructed of properly selected material by skilled artisans.

Steel Supply a Problem

The supply of steel available to Canada became a major problem long before similar difficulties were encountered in the United States, and to supplement the increasingly indequate allocation of this vital material from its southern neighbor, Canada set about increasing its domestic production. In Nova Scotia alone new furnaces have been projected with an annual output of 670,000 tons.

As in other countries whose manpower has been drained by war requirements, Canadian women in great numbers are at work in industries producing war materials.

India has shipyards whose 30,000 employees have turned out more than 300 small naval units such as corvettes, trawlers, sweepers since the war began. In addition, more than 4,000 seagoing ships have been repaired.

Very probably merchantmen are also being built, as India has an annual steel output of about 1,000,000 tons.

The contribution of New Zealand and South Africa has largely been in the shape of repair work.

Associated Press

Convoys to Russia and England Are Directed Here

Here in the chart room of the United States Naval Base in Northern Ireland are directed the movements of merchant ships carrying war goods to the embattled nations of Europe. A complete operations force in these secret and well-hidden rooms, under the direction of Capt. Lee Hewlett Thebaud (right), directs the scores of convoy craft whose daily movements are marked on the map. Chief Signalman F. A. Lotze of Hartford, Conn., points to Northern Ireland from atop the ladder.

U. S. alone shows increase of 360 P. C. over last year in naval vessels far ahead of schedule.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—A 360 per cent increase in naval ship construction over a year ago and development of an air arm "which will provide the United States with the strongest offensive force in naval history" were reported last night by the House Naval Committee.

In a progress summation of the Navy's construction program, the Committee said that American industry was sending vessels down the ways far sooner than anticipated, and that its ingenuity was turning out "improved models of all types" of planes.

The report declared that the Midway Island and Coral Sea engagements "demonstrated that aviation constitutes the determining factor in such conflicts."

Navy Uses Land Planes

It also said that the Navy, "with full realization of the efficiency of multi-engine land planes for patrols in certain areas," was using them for anti-submarine warfare "with outstanding success," and added that the first of those squadrons "accounted for not less than five Axis submarines."

The report said that 3,230 naval ships, in the classifications of combatant and auxiliary ships and patrol and mine craft, were building as of June 30, 1942, as compared with 697 a year ago.

In a breakdown of the scheduled program for ship completion during the fiscal year of 1941, the Committee said that 60 combatant vessels were actually completed as compared with 48 expected.

Ten auxiliaries were completed as compared with nine predicted, and 143 patrol craft as compared with 133. Only construction of mine and district craft fell short of the goal, with 280 completed as compared with a schedule of 394.

Faced Unusual Barriers

Delay in that category was ascribed to design difficulties, inexperience of many of the building yards, and inadequate productive capacity of the sources of supply for propelling machinery.

So sharp has been the speedup in ship construction, that the time for completing a battleship has been cut from the pre-emergency average of 42 months to 36 months; aircraft carriers, from 45 months to 17.3 months; heavy cruisers, from 36.4 to 22.7; light cruisers, 38.8 to 22.3; destroyers, 27.2 to 11.6 and submarines, 21.2 to 11.5.

The report presented also a table giving the number of aircraft of all types added to the service during the past five years. The figures:

1938	729
1939	270
1940	328
1941	2,067
1942	4,895

White Caps Of U. S. Tars Dot London

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The white caps of United States sailors dotted London in large numbers today for the first time since the war began as a contingent from the American naval forces now in European waters received the first leaves.

Londoners, long familiar with the endless variety of military and naval unforms of the United Nations, turned to watch the gobs in Piccadilly and Leicester Square.

Almost an entire hotel was taken over for the use of enlisted men and a large number of club reservations were made for the officers.

Navy headquarters in London issued information sheets for men with instructions ranging from "Don't discuss your ships or trips" to "The English people admire and trust you." Another said, "As men of the United States Navy you must act with discretion and common sense at all times. . . . Don't boast. Don't draw comparisons with things at home or elsewhere. Don't argue. Don't forget blackout regulations."

[Similar instruction sheets were issued by the British for the benefit of their men in the United States.]

Dances with plenty of partners provided have been arranged for the gobs at the Washington and Eagle Clubs and at Red Cross centers. Officers were invited to dance at the English Speaking Union.

British Impetus in Egypt Substitute for New Front?

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24—Whether the latest British activity in Egypt is to be used as a substitute for a full-scale offensive in the West to relieve the pressure on Russia has become a much-discussed question here.

It is realized however, that to expect Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck to be of any assistance to Russia with the men and equipment hitherto at his command—that is with an Eighth Army seriously depleted at Tobruk—would be unreasonable. Moreover to weaken the United Nations forces in Syria by withdrawing them to supplement General Auchinleck's forces would be dangerous.

The question therefore turns on whether Great Britain and the United States are in process of switching a higher proportion of their military power to the Middle East for a more effective campaign. Such a move would enable the United Nations to destroy the North African arm of the Axis pincer movement before the other arm, working down through Russia could break through to Egypt through the Caucasus oilfields.

If such a move were carried out in sufficient force, it might easily transform the whole Mediterranean situation, laying the ground for a later second European land front. Done on sufficient scale it might constitute an adequate diversion, such as has been promised to the Russians this year. Done on insufficient scale it could be of little help to the hard-pressed Russians.

What is to follow General Auchinleck's present slight general advance against strong opposition depends on the availability of sustained reinforcements. Comment on that subject must necessarily be withheld here until the quality and quantity of the reinforcements are evident by news of frontline achievements.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared, however, that British troops have been pouring steadily toward the Middle East at the rate of 50,000 monthly for some while past. Heavy bombers have been reported as showing up over Egypt in ever increasing numbers. American commitments of all kinds are publicly stated to have been materially increased.

Support Undisclosed

Today's Middle East communique although reporting slight progress against heavy resistance, gives no clue as to the weight of support coming up behind the British formations. This consideration is bracketed in importance, however, with the volume and quality of reserves available to General Field Marshal Rommel.

Previous miscalculations on this point detract from the weight of optimistic assessments on account of heavy RAF and American bombings on Axis areas to the rear.

At present General Auchinleck's attacks are regarded here as preventive action, rather than the start of a big counteroffensive. Expressions of satisfaction are being reserved until Marshal Rommel has been thrown back past Matruh, where the Navy has been bombarding his advanced supply dumps.

He has proved his powers of recovery often enough to discourage early conclusions that he has lost momentum or initiative. But there is no doubt that General Auchinleck's attack forestalls possible Axis accumulation of advanced strength for a renewed eastward assault. In this respect, the United Nations are keeping a watchful eye on re-enforcements of German paratroops and glider-borne troops in Greece, Crete, and other key points in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Lessons Learned

As the Eighth Army moves forward, renewed importance is seen to attach to outstanding lessons of the campaign.

General Auchinleck's best types of equipment previously have been insufficient and otherwise he has been outclassed by Axis material. Redressing that balance has emerged as the most urgent immediate need.

There was inevitable dramatization of episodes in written and spoken reports of fighting between May 26 and July 1, when the British retreated from a point 150 miles west of the Egyptian frontier to a point 120 miles east of it.

But a chronological record of proceedings shows that instead of being a matter of spectacular ups and downs, the campaign was a series of German successes and consolidations, gained with bravery and skill as against equal bravery but less skill. The Germans were quicker to recover from exhaustion, a fact construed here as a tribute to their smoother organization to the rear.

Voronezh, Anchor of Don Front, A Source of Synthetic Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As a center of synthetic rubber production, Russia's hard-fought city of Voronezh, "anchor" of the northern Don front, is of special interest to Americans now concerned with their own manufacture of this much-needed war material.

Voronezh normally is one of the Soviet Union's leading sources of rubber made from alcohol that has been processed from potatoes, says a National Geographic Society bulletin. Other important sources of this type of rubber are still out of range of immediate German attack; for example, Yaroslavl, northeast of Moscow, and Kazan, some 500 miles northeast of Voronezh.

Before the outbreak of the war, Soviet authorities claimed that their country was the world's largest producer of artificial or synthetic rubber. Moreover, its high quality, they say, was demonstrated as far back as 1933, when tires of such rubber were used in the extensive motor races across the Kara Kum Desert, in central Asia.

Trade and School Center

With its expanding rubber and other industries, Voronezh was one of the fastest growing of Soviet Russia's industrial centers, the bulletin continues. In 1926, the City had a population of less than 125,000; by 1939, it had passed the 326,000 mark, including nearly 90,000 workers in factories and locomotive and other repair shops. It had a dozen colleges and universities, in which some 10,000 students were reported in training for chemical, engineering, teaching, and medical professions, as well as for agricultural and veterinarian work.

Along with synthetic rubber, Voronezh specialized in manufactured food products, in vegetable oil from sunflower seeds, in turning out radio equipment, diesel engines, tractor parts, machinery, and machine tools. Like other rising industrial towns of the region, it drew fuel and raw materials from the rich coal and iron deposits of the Don Basin and from the fertile fields of the surrounding country of the central Black Soil area.

Place of Long History

In both farming and industrial activities the Voronezh district saw considerable development in recent years. Once almost entirely a region of small farms, tilled by primitive implements and producing chiefly "gray grain" products of rye and oats, it had turned to scientifically rotated crops, including wheat, millet, sugar beets, melons, hemp and potatoes, and such new and many purpose imported crops as the soybean. Fertilizing was extensively employed; trees were planted, cattle breeding encouraged, and tractors, harvesters and threshing machines were introduced on a large scale.

The city of Voronezh, however, is no young settlement. It was founded back in the 1500's as a military outpost against Tatar invasion from the south. In 1694, Peter the Great had shipyards built there, from which two years later a flotilla was launched down the Voronezh River and thence on the long, meandering trip down the Don to the Azov arm of the Black Sea. Far inland Voronezh thus became an outlet for the upper Don regions. It grew in size and importance until at one time it was the chief center of south Russian trade.

In today's war, Voronezh is significant not only for its size and production, but as a station on the vital trunk railway that links Moscow with the Caucasus. It lies about halfway between the Soviet Capital and Rostov, at the northwest "entrance" to the Caucasus Isthmus.

Japanese Press To Consolidate And Cut Output

TOKYO, from Japanese Broadcasts, July 24 (AP)—Japanese newspapers have accepted a Government plan for numerous mergers and discontinuances, sharply reducing the number of metropolitan dailies and following the rule of one newspaper for each Prefecture outside the big cities, the Government Information Bureau announced today.

[The Japanese Government, distrustful of a free press and unrestricted newspaper competition, has been trying for years to "rationalize" the Empire's journalistic setup and the war evidently has enabled it to make progress. Tokyo, which 20 years ago had some 25 dailies, now is to have only four of any importance. For the last few years, moreover, the entire press has been under strict Government control.]

Masayuki Tani, Information Bureau President, said that the Tokyo newspapers Yomiuri and Hochi are to form one merger and the Miyako and Kokumin another. The two largest Tokyo newspapers, Asahi and Nichi Nichi, are not affected.

However, the Nagoya editions of Asahi and Nichi Nichi are to be merged with the chief local paper, Shin Aichi.

The Government proposed the plan June 16. The changes are to become effective in August or September.

Anglo-American Trade Committee Will Be Set Up

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 24—An Anglo-American Trade Union Committee is to be set up, composed of five British and five American members who will meet at least three times a year, the British radio announced.

This was announced by Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress today, added the radiocast.

The general council of the Congress yesterday agreed to this scheme put forward by the American Federation of Labor, continued BBC.

Sir Walter said the Trade Union Congress wanted to expand the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee by means of a closer tie-up with the American Trade Union movement.

The American Federation of Labor has agreed that the British members of the new committee shall keep in close touch with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions in Russia.

Australian Aborigine Turns in Java Gems

BROOME, Australia, July 24 (AP)—Connie, a woman aborigine, has restored to authorities a tube containing $32,000 worth of diamonds from a big consignment lost with a Dutch plane wrecked on a flight to Australia from Java.

She found the tube while searching the sands of Carnot Bay. The gems, consigned by the Java Bank of Commerce, range in size from that of a pinhead to an ordinary button. Connie turned them over to white patrolmen.

Another beachomber recently found a greater amount of the diamonds in the same area, 60 miles north of Broome.

Demand for Self-Government Expected From Newfoundland

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — One of the major results of the war for this war-boomed British colony and primary Atlantic defense base, is almost certain to be a demand for return of self-government?

For Newfoundland once enjoyed the privileges of running its own affairs. But in 1933 when the Government could no longer stand the financial strain be forgotten. It was in that year—during a moment of disillusionment with popular institutions—that the local assembly was driven to petition the British Government to set up a temporary form of colonial status under the Dominions' Office. At that moment fiscal affairs were in chaos, interest payments on the externally held public debt began to exceed one-third of the total revenue of the Government.

There are many Newfoundlanders who today will deny that the Assembly which threw away self-government had the power and the mandate to do so. But even the most ardent critic of the present Government by the Commission admits that the present is not the time to demand a return to popular institutions.

There is no doubt, for instance, that the Commission has improved the quality of public administration in this country. It has reorganized and removed corruption in the collection of the customs upon which more than 80 per cent of the Government's revenues depend. It has raised the quality of the civil service and has tried to deal with the very inadequate welfare services.

Composition of the Commission

Three of its members are from Britain and had had wide experience in the English civil service. Sir Wilfred Woods is a highly skilled administrator, formerly with the Colonial Office as a Minister of State in Ceylon. Ira Wilde is a member of the Audit Department on leave to Newfoundland. P. D. H. Dunn is a Scot from the Ministry of Food, again on leave. The other three Commissioners are Newfoundlanders, two lawyers and an elder Statesman and journalist. The chairman of the Commission is a retired British Vice-Admiral, whose function is to act as Viceroy, administering the affairs of the Island in the name of the Crown, but actually only on the advice of the Commissioners.

For all practical purposes these six men run the country and are beholden to no one except the Secretary of State for the Dominions, who, although he has a general veto on whatever is done by them, rarely chooses to interfere.

It is, however, this very lack of contact between the Government and the people which is the great defect against which many Newfoundlanders now are protesting quite openly. There are three main criticisms that informed Newfoundlanders more and more are beginning to make of the system under which they are living.

Lack of Contact with People

First, they allege the complete failure of the Commission to have any contact at all with the people. The Commission is said to have no feeling for the drift of public opinion and it makes policy, not with reference to that opinion but only within the limits it sets for itself.

Second, it is claimed that this kind of Government has resulted in no main and consistent policy but rather in six branches of Government run by six civil servants without any integration. What is badly needed here, a need that is said to be admitted by the Commission itself, is someone to head the Government like a Prime Minister or a Chairman to whom the Commissioners could be responsible and through whom a central policy would be formulated.

Third, the people of Newfoundland feel that the Commission Government not only has meant the loss of control over their affairs at home but a complete severance of any influence over their relations with the outside world. The foreign policy of Newfoundland is decided almost exclusively by the British Government through the Dominions Office and the Foreign Office. Some concessions to local feeling have been made by way of consultation from time to time but all the relations, for example, which the United States Government has been developing with Newfoundland find their diplomatic origin and channel through the Dominions Office in London and not through the Commission Government.

Some Issues to Be Settled

Today, after a year and a half of having United States troops on this Island, while relations are very good between the United States commands and the Commission Government, there are many delicate issues that remain unsettled about the authority of these Commands that might have had more detailed attention if Newfoundland had been consulted at the time the deal was made. For example, the granting of extraterritorial rights to the United States finds considerable disfavor in some quarters.

Finally, as a general criticism it is alleged that this Government by Commission has done nothing at all to help Newfoundlanders to prepare to assume self-government again. There is practically no local government in the Island with only two municipalities in operation. There are almost no local political training grounds.

At the same time it cannot be denied that the Commission is limited, as would be any Government, by the natural poverty of the country, the difficulties of increasing living standards, and the obstacles in the way of raising educational levels. With a national income that probably does not exceed $45,000,000 even in this best of Newfoundland's years, the per capita income for 300,000 persons thus is not more than $150 per annum compared with the 1941 estimates in the United States of $650 and in Canada of about $500. And when it is remembered that consumers goods such as meats, eggs, butter, vegetables, cottons, and shoes are from 15 to 30 per cent more expensive here it can be understood how severe are the living standard problems of the population.

The future of Newfoundland is bound up, as are all the futures of the United Nations, with the war, but specifically Newfoundland's future must depend upon the kind of deal that her exports will receive in the world economy of the postwar years.

Trinidad Army Base Is Well Advanced

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, July 24 (AP)—The construction of the United States Army base here is so advanced that a gradual reduction of the construction staff has been started, Lieut. Col. Gustav Ring, acting district engineer of the U. S. Army, announced yesterday.

He said that with the advent of the rainy season some American workers had returned home and some West Indian laborers had been released. The reduction would be progressive and permanent, he said.

Lieutenant Colonel Ring came here from Jamaica where he superintended construction of another base.

Labor Shortage Hits Canada Particularly in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—A decline in production in several important divisions because of the lack of skilled labor, stresses the acute manpower shortage being felt on Canada's Pacific coast.

Sawmills and logging camps have been unable to keep pace with the demand and in some respects their output has decreased.

Several gold mines have been closed in British Columbia as a result of the difficulty of getting men, especially in the more remote sections. Even the base metal mines, producing copper, lead, zinc and other war materials have been forced to curtail their operations due to lack of men.

Britannia Mining & Smelting Company, once rated the greatest copper mine in the British Empire, which normally employs more than 1,000 men, has lost 450 during the past year. Copper production is reported down more than 30 per cent.

Hits Varied Output

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, one of the greatest factors in Canada's production, has suffered serious inroads on its labor supply and this year is unable to draw upon reserves on the prairies, as in normal times. The seriousness of reduced production at such a plant as this, which produces lead, zinc, bismuth, cadmium, tungsten, mercury and tin, is apparent when it is realized that this company probably has a more diversified output than any other in the mining industry in the Empire.

Agriculture has been hit hard by the manpower shortage. In the Okanagan Valley, famous for its fruit, the prospect is for a crop of some 5,000,000 boxes of apples—considerably more than last year; but the orchardists are wondering how they will get the crop picked.

Early in the season the Okanagan farmers refused to tolerate Japanese labor on any condition, but when they realized the seriousness of their plight, they drafted an emergency plea to the Security Commission for temporary relief. By that time, however, the Commission had other plans for the Japanese and the proposal was turned down. Since then efforts have been made to enlist thousands of women and children from the prairies and coastal towns, from Doukhobor and Hutterite settlements.

Japanese Are Missed

The Fraser Valley, where strawberries are the major crop, will feel the loss of Japanese more directly than the Okanagan, for in that region more than 80 per cent of the berry acreage was in the hands of Japanese until the evacuation order was issued.

Withdrawal of the Japanese not only aggravated the short supply of farm labor; it threatened the loss of much of the crop because insufficient time was given for adequate organization of new tenants. Unfavorable weather added further complications and the Fraser Valley will be considered fortunate if it manages to harvest more than 45 per cent of the nominal cargo.

While enlistments in the armed forces have been heavy in British Columbia and these are largely responsible for the scarcity of men for industrial occupations, it is claimed that most of the trouble has been due not so much to the actual shortage as to the drift of men from their regular occupations in the primary forest, farming and mining industries to such war-created trades as the shipyards have developed.

Enlistments in British Columbia, with a population of some 800,000 persons, have totaled more than 60,000, and the shipyards have absorbed another 25,000. Combining various new war industries it is estimated that considerably more than a tenth of the entire population of the Province has been transferred from its normal activity and employment. The shift is far more significant when the figures are compared with the number of employable adults.

Canada Communists Win Point in House

OTTAWA, July 24 (AP)—A committee of the House of Commons yesterday recommended to Parliament that the present ban on the Communist Party of Canada, declared illegal in May, 1940, be lifted.

When the Defense of Canada Regulations Committee adopted the recommendation, its Chairman, J. E. Michaud, resigned.

The Committee also recommended that bans be lifted on the Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association, the Finnish Organization of Canada, Technocracy, Inc., Jehovah's Witnesses, Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, and the International Bible Students Association.

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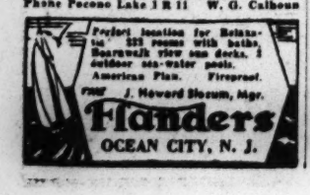

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Refugees Pour Into Berlin; Living Conditions Worsen

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 24—Conditions inside Germany are growing really serious, according to reliable reports reaching here.

Berlin is so overcrowded with refugees from the bombed Rhineland that there is a food shortage, and for lack of accommodation people are sleeping five in a room.

One competent observer arriving here reports that a rising feeling against Hitler, Göring, Goebbels, Himmler and other Nazi leaders is now so apparent that none dares be seen in public without a strong escort of Gestapo, especially in Southern Germany.

As summer continued Germans are beginning to dread the coming winter, and morale is low because general living conditions are now the worst since the outbreak of the war.

Rations Cut Down

Rations are cut down to a minimum and the individual is now only allowed 100 grams of bread daily and two kilos of potatoes and 200 grams of meat a week.

Germans are also allowed one egg a month and no butter at all. One goose on the black market costs 70 reichsmarks, and other black market prices are correspondingly high.

With increased consumption by the armies on the Russian front and unsettled conditions in the occupied countries, imports to Germany are now 60 per cent less than last year.

The German people are now consoling themselves with hopes of a compromise peace, and travelers report that the average German still believes that the Anglo-Saxons are ready to make peace with Germany should Hitler and his followers fall.

Where Blame Rests

This delusion is widespread throughout Germany, and Germans are now pinning their hopes on their military leaders whom they believe would be willing to negotiate a peace with the United Nations.

Germans do not seem to realize the fact that the German military are as much responsible for this war as Hitler, and that the United Nations have no intention of making peace with the military-minded Junker leaders who have now plunged the world twice into war during this century.

While German morale is falling inside Germany, it is significant that even Axis circles here bemoan the appalling German losses on the Russian front.

In Germany these losses are admitted to be at least 1,500,000 killed and 4,500,000 disabled. Neutral observers here are beginning to wonder how long the German people can bear this drain.

U. S.-Canadian Output Soars; Stone Rubber Probe Is Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—America's huge war production machine—biggest in the history of warfare—turned out 400 per cent more munitions for the second quarter of 1942, April, May and June inclusive, than it did in the same period a short 12 months ago.

While the United States was establishing this record, the Dominion of Canada, according to a joint U. S.-Canadian War Production Board report today, was not far behind, with an increase in production of almost 300 per cent in the same period.

Problems of production caused by the war were still to be solved today. President Roosevelt at his press conference contradicted reports that he had asked Chief Justice Stone of the Supreme Court to make a survey of the rubber situation, but it is understood that some new action in the highly controversial matter may be expected.

Mr. Roosevelt agreed that he had recently consulted with the Supreme Court head, but declined to amplify or to explain what was the subject of his talk. He doubted whether he would ask the Chief Justice to survey the rubber situation, the President said.

No Independent Inquiry

Considerable ambiguity surrounded the Roosevelt-Stone discussions. At Franconia, N. H., today the Chief Justice said he had no intention of accepting the responsibility for making an independent inquiry into the rubber situation. He would neither confirm nor deny the report that the President had asked him to make such an inquiry.

Mr. Roosevelt would not comment today on the action of the Senate in approving the establishment of a separate federal agency to deal with synthetic rubber made from alcohol. The House is expected to pass a similar measure shortly. The Administration opposes the bill, and a veto is anticipated.

At Detroit the Ford Motor Company proposed for Government approval a tire-retreading plan designed to insure essential transportation for all war workers. The proposal, which has been submitted to Donald M. Nelson, would coat worn tires with a thiokol substance, two pounds of which will give a tire one-tenth inch thickness good for four to five thousand miles of moderate driving.

Still More Needed

The joint United States-Canadian War Production Board submitted its initial report to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King on war production and declared that, great though output has been, even greater production increases are needed.

The report stressed achievements in the first half year in co-ordinating U. S.-Canadian production, such as eliminating duplications, revising specifications to increase the number of common-type weapons, arranging more rapid exchange of supplies, eliminating tariffs and breaking transportation bottlenecks. Joint Chairmen are Milo Perkins of the U. S. Section, and G. K. Sheils for Canada.

Meanwhile, the lessons of production learned in war-ridden Britain are being applied in increasing fashion in the United States. One of these is in the field of "concentration," with which word the public is expected to become increasingly familiar in the days ahead; this means centralization of the production of civilian goods in order to obtain maximum output of war supplies. Under the new WPB policy factories in civilian industries will be regrouped and weeded out to get the most efficient production and at the same time to release plants, manpower and materials for making military supplies.

The first nine industries to go under the plan, which is new in the experience of individualistic United States, are makers of typewriters, bicycles, farm equipment, hot air furnaces, boilers, cutlery, dairy machines, enamel kitchen utensils and hollow and flatware.

Eventually, says WPB, all other civilian industries will be affected.

Capacity Tripled

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, announced yesterday Company chemists had found a way to triple the potential capacities of plants scheduled to make butyl, a synthetic rubber suitable for tires, and reduce its cost.

Mr. Farish said the technique would be used to eliminate one of five proposed plants and still permit raising to 132,000 tons a year the capacity of the remaining four. Originally the five were to have made 60,000 tons of butyl a year.

The four plants should be in operation within a year, Mr. Farish said, with the first starting production about Dec. 1.

He said the War Production Board had approved the new method in principle, adding:

"The Government took all the rubber it could get without extra cost or additional use of materials."

The new technique, Mr. Farish estimated, would cut the cost of butyl to 15 cents a pound from 20 cents, including plant amortization.

Mr. Farish told of research in making butyl, of which Standard Oil of New Jersey is the sole producer so far, and said tires made of it had been run "several thousand miles" in normal driving.

Other synthetic-rubber developments, he said, included finding some buna S tires would wear 30 per cent longer than natural rubber; finding that "lexon," another type Standard announced last week, would make "pretty good" tires by a "makeshift," handwork process, and discovering ways of bonding butyl as recap material on old natural-rubber tires.

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Air Force Program Curbs Training Mishaps

Teaching a service pilot contains paradoxical features the U. S. High Command reveals.

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Question—How to develop a military pilot safely?

This No. 1 problem of making millions of pilots and reducing training accidents today occupies the attention of the High Command of the Air Force. Training a service pilot contains paradoxical features. How can prospective pilots, some of whom are naturally gifted with flying talent, be trained to bring out that talent without holding them back and without placing so many restrictions on them that they become hesitant and fearful?

As Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, head of the Flying Training Command, put it, "The lad who cuts up in training is usually the lad we want, the lad who generally turns out to be a good pilot. Yet he is the youngster we have to restrain in training so that we can preserve his talents and graduate him unscathed."

Yet despite these contradictions between the rules of training and those of combat, the Air Force is so determined to have safety in wartime pilot training that Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Force, has appointed a Directorate of Flying Safety and clothed it with great power. In charge is Col. S. R. Harris, Jr.

So great are the Directorate's powers that upon its recommendations, commanding officers of fields, schools, groups, wings or squadrons may be relieved of their commands if they in any way fall short in accident prevention! The effect of such powers is to keep every training officer or official "on his toes."

Colonel Harris in turn has appointed ten Regional Safety Directors to assist him, recruiting them mostly from the Safety Bureau of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The immediate program of the Regional Safety Directors is as follows:

1. To intensify the already extensive study of all accidents and the analysis thereof to provide additional guards to accident prevention.

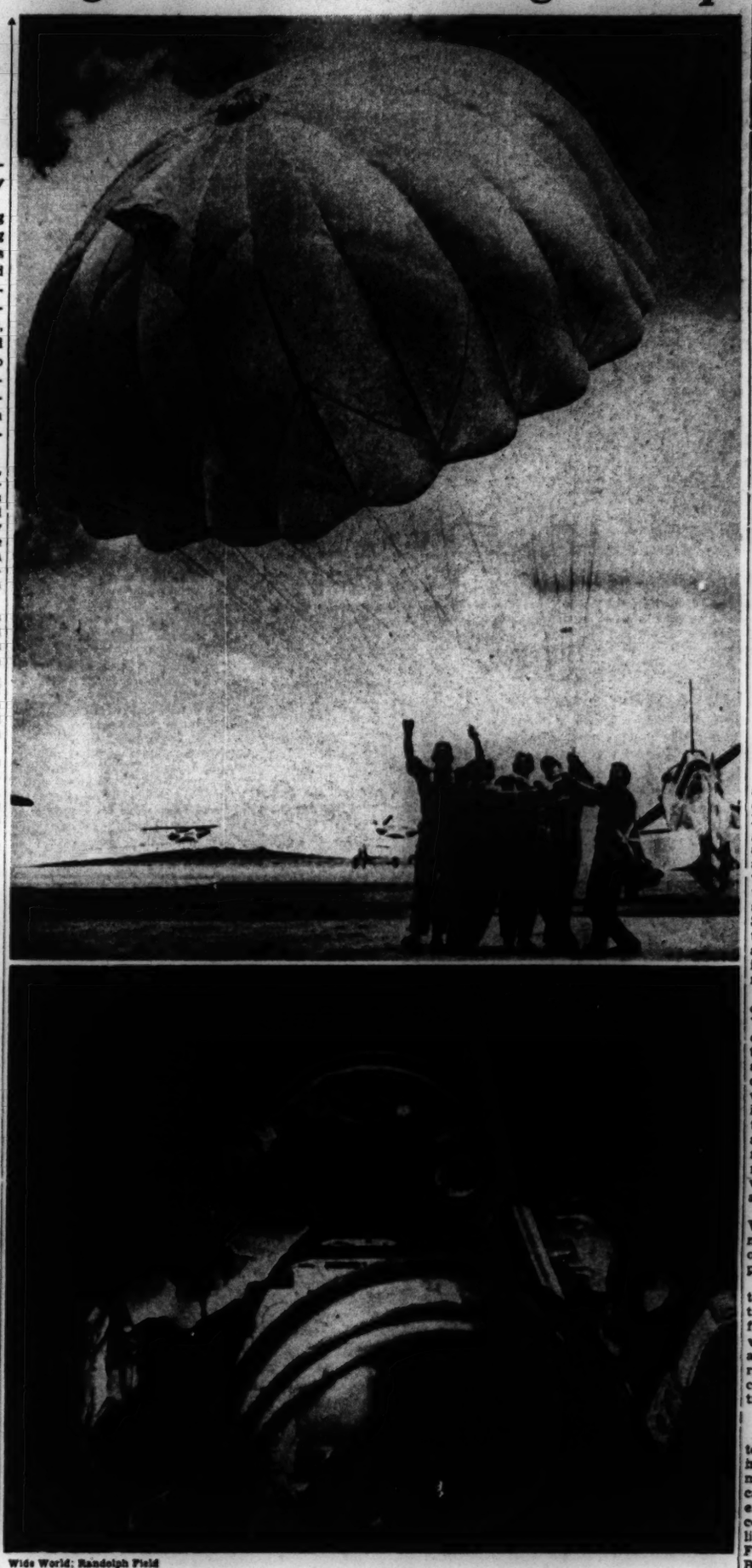
2. To institute comparative studies of the reasons for variations in the accident-prevention records of comparable flying centers and units, to determine what factors and practices have the greatest effect in accident prevention.

3. To produce additional data for the formulation of rules, regulations, and methods of instruction, which, in some measure, may serve the young pilot as a substitute for the many hours of experience which will eventually provide him with the surest personal factor of safety.

The Public Relations Division of the Army Air Force, headed by Col. Arthur I. Ennis, is co-operating with the Directorate in two ways. The first is a program of publicity in the training centers, including safety posters, motion pictures, photographs and drawings pointing to the chief causes of accidents and means of prevention, talks on accident prevention by such leaders of the Air Force as General Arnold and Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, and special articles in the Air Force News Letter and local publications of Air Force units in the field.

The second is to acquaint the public with the Air Force accident reduction campaign and the part it can play in preventing the spread of rumors which might undermine the morale of young men about to enter the Air Force.

General Arnold has pointed out that the United States now has the lowest accident in training rate of any warring nation. Despite this fact, it is losing hundreds of fliers and planes this year through accident. With the rapid expansion of its Air Forces, these losses may be numbered in the thousands instead of hundreds. "These thousands may mean the difference between winning and losing the war," he emphasized.



Wide World; Randolph Field

Here Pilots Are Trained From the Ground Up

Above: Parachute is caught by the breeze after being snapped from its pack. On its surface may be seen the small pilot 'chute which pulls the larger parachute from its case. Below: Reflected in the glare of cockpit lights are the faces of cadet and instructor as they make a last-minute checkup prior to a night training flight.

Cave Dwellers Visit Alaska

TELLER, Alaska, July 24 (AP)—Their annual pilgrimage unaffected by battles in the Aleutians 800 miles south, natives of little Diomede Island have crossed Bering Strait to market their trinkets and bolster the food supply of their rocky island home.

Four huge skin-covered canoes brought 130 men, women, and children to the Alaska mainland with heavy cargoes of ivory and seal skins.

The Diomede natives are cave dwellers on the rocky isle only a mile distant from Russia's big Diomede Island in storm-swept Bering Strait.

They arrived with their intricately-carved bracelets and other trinkets to find a ready market despite the absence of the usual tourist trade. Army and Navy personnel have been buying up the natives' products.

Their cargoes were tossed ashore in heaps of rough sealskin sacks.

A chief of the island peoples said the only change in routine this war year was their avoidance of Nome, south of here. In the past, they have gone to the colorful one-time gold-rush town to feast on delicacies of the white man, to trade, and to see the movies and store windows.

From here, they will strike out over the tundra to hunt reindeer to supplement their food supply.

The natives cross the Strait with the men, women, and children all joining in the paddling. They have to launch their canoes from platforms at Diomede because of the absence of beaches along the formidable and rocky coast.

Diomede figured dramatically in a report that was widely circulated in prewar days. The natives brought reports of an airport development under way on Russia's big Diomede, only a rifle shot to the west. The story never was confirmed.

Submarine Saved By Heavy Fall Of Swooning Sailor

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The British Press Association reported this strange incident last night:

A British submarine lay disabled on the ocean floor. After two days hope of raising it was abandoned. The crew, on orders of the commanding officer, began singing "Abide With Me."

The officer explained to the men that there was no hope of outside aid because the surface searchers did not know the vessel's position.

During the next few moments a sailor swooned and fell heavily against a piece of equipment and set in motion the submarine's jammed surfacing mechanism.

The submarine went to the surface and made port safely.

The press association said it had learned of the incident from a letter written by one of the crewmen to a relative. Official sources declined comment.

Pikes Peak Choice

Although Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, who discovered Pikes Peak in 1806, predicted the 14,110-foot mountain never would be scaled, vacationists now have their choice of riding to the summit by automobile or by cog railroad.

Germany Pressed for Shipping, Plans to Salvage Sunk Vessels

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Germany, pinched for shipping space after almost three years of war, has started a campaign to salvage vessels sunk along the European coast and is pushing a program for construction of standardized merchantmen similar to the American "Liberty Ships," British sources declared today.

The situation facing the Reich is reflected in official British reports that, of the 9,000,000 tons of merchant shipping with which Germany and Italy started the war, 5,250,000 tons had been sent to the bottom prior to last December.

How much tonnage the Axis has lost since then is largely a matter of speculation, but Allied communiqués indicate that it is considerable.

While British and United States navies have virtually throttled Germany's overseas commerce, it is struggling tremendously to maintain vital supply lines in European waters—particularly in the Baltic and the Mediterranean.

In the Baltic, German freighters are moving iron ore from Lulea, Sweden, to North German ports and supplying Nazi troops in Russia and their Finnish Allies.

Convoys in the Baltic

With Soviet submarines on the loose in the Baltic this is becoming a hazardous job, and the Germans are reported to have resorted recently to convoying.

In the Mediterranean, Germany is largely dependent upon Italian shipping space to keep its armies in North Africa supplied, to maintain service to Spain and Unoccupied France and bring oil in tankers from Rumania. British warships and R. A. F. patrols have been taking a heavy toll of shipping on these routes.

In addition, German ships constantly are shuttling along the Norwegian and Netherlands North Sea coasts and across the Bay of Biscay, where they are moving ore from Northern Spain to Bayonne and Bordeaux.

These ship movements are subject to constant air attack and the problem of unloading vessels once they have safely arrived in German ports is complicated by periodic bombings of dock facilities at such important centers as Stettin, Lübeck, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen.

These bombing raids, coupled with the Allied blockade, have put an extra strain on Germany's overland transportation system, already taxed to the limit.

More Oil by Train

Whereas before the war German tankers carried oil at low cost through the Mediterranean and up the Atlantic Coast to Hamburg and Bremen, most of this fuel must be transported now by train—and it takes cars in the hundreds to move the equivalent of one tanker cargo of oil across Europe from Rumania.

The blockade also has forced Germany to exert vast efforts to attain a degree of self-sufficiency—at great cost. For instance, British experts estimate, Germany is obliged to keep 11,000,000 men employed in the food industry alone—men the Nazis can ill afford to spare from their armed forces.

By contrast, Britain, through the aid afforded by overseas supply convoys, has only 1,000,000 men tied up in agriculture.

To help close the leaks in the blockade, the Allies have resorted to such steps as blacklisting and preëmption deals—buying up strategic supplies from neutrals whatever they can, especially chrome, tungsten, wool and rubber which might otherwise reach the Axis.

People of France Uneasy Over U. S.-Vichy Tension

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 24 — The Vichy Government has signed a German-sponsored agreement with Italy for industrial and agricultural development of North Africa and collaboration between the Vichy and Italian authorities, the British Radio quoted the German Radio as announcing.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY, France, July 24—Of the various periods of tension which have arisen between Washington and Vichy the past two years the present one over the fate of the French warships at Alexandria is perhaps the most distressing to French public opinion.

The exchange of notes as published here has brought out the fundamental differences in viewpoints between the United States and the Vichy regime. Moreover, the strain in the relations is prolonged, as it depends on the outcome of the battle in the Egyptian desert.

The fact that a number of previous periods of tension have occurred without leading to diplomatic rupture or worse has led the French public to hope that this one will also pass. The evident desire of the Laval Government not to take the responsibility for a break also strengthens the hope that a way out will be found. But the recurrence of tension between Washington and Vichy has made the French people acutely aware that the United States regards the Vichy Government as little more than a puppet in the hands of the Nazis.

Previous Incidents

In the past year tension has arisen over Indo-China, the seizure of the Normandie, the return of Pierre Laval to power, the Madagascar and Martinique incidents, and now the Alexandria situation, and while the crisis has in each of the previous cases been avoided, the public, which is anxious to avoid rupture with the United States and considers the bonds between the two peoples as strong as ever, realizes that the dangers inherent to the situation not only remain, but grow steadily worse.

While it is profoundly conscious of the limitations placed upon Vichy's actions by the conditions of the armistice with Germany, the French public is not lacking in appreciation of the United States offer to give refuge to the French warships. But Vichy's official policy proceeds on the assumption that there is no escape from the armistice conditions which demand their return to French metropolitan waters, where they would, nominally at least, be available to the Axis.

The seeming helplessness of the Vichy Government before the armistice conditions has been brought out in editorial opinion and is expressed by the man in the street.

Le Temps, for example, says editorially: "It is vain to pretend to treat French problems at this time from a sentimental or ideological viewpoint. Everything must be examined according to immediate realities and all these realities proceed from the obligations contracted in the armistice conditions."

Roosevelt Blamed

President Roosevelt, according to Le Temps, committed an "error" in not recognizing this "fundamental truth" and while this is called Mr. Roosevelt's "capital error," Le Temps also finds he committed "psychological and political errors" and "wounded French sentiments" in finding the British Government would "be entirely justified" in sinking the French warships to prevent them falling into enemy hands.

The names of the warships at Alexandria are well known to the French public and their deliberate destruction could undoubtedly be made by the Vichy regime to result in repercussions in the country. In some diplomatic circles in Vichy it is pointed out that no French government would want to take the responsibility for any act which would lead to their loss but politically no government could go too far in reconciling American opinion, as it might give an impetus to more extreme political influences which would not be disposed to make any concessions.

Single Party Effort

In the inner political life of Vichy interest is centered on the possibilities of establishing a single party to bind the people to the Government. The circumstances of the defeat, according to semi-official Vichy opinion, reversed the normal building of an authoritative government. The German language newspaper published in Paris, Paris En Zeitung, in the first commentary it ever made on French inner politics, said that the immediate necessity under which Marshal Philippe Pétain formed the government obliged him to put the cart before the horse and that the efforts made later to effect a single party have led now to three—the War Veterans Legion with its newly inaugurated "Service of Order" finding two others already in the field.

The most active of these groups, although confined to Occupied France, is the party which originally took the name "Popular National Assembly" and under the leadership of Marcel Déat has now named itself "the single party of the National Socialist revolution." The other party, "French Popular Party," that of Jacques Doriot, is wider spread and organized throughout all France and North Africa. M. Doriot is at no pains to conceal his political ambitions. To fuse these three groups into one will require great astuteness.

Exchange of Workers

Before the Alexandria incident the country was already more than usually conscious of the harshness of the armistice conditions due to the blunt announcement that the only way to open the German prison camps even partially was through the exchange of industrial workers against agricultural workers in prison camps.

Recruting and shipping of industrial workers by the trainload to German industrial regions has been proceeding steadily, about 25,000 having gone to Germany since the call was made. Only now has come the first announcement of the approaching arrival of the first train bringing back war prisoners. The arrival of these prisoners, when it occurs, is expected to speed up the departure of workers.

Every argument of national solidarity and personal interest has been advanced to raise rapidly the number of workers going to Germany into the hundreds of thousands. Le Petit Marseillais urges a "mystic sense of duty." Le Journal comes out flatly with "it is a question of the salvation of France." Le Journal argues "the long period which began with the armistice and which goes on makes it apparent how precarious is the position of our country."

First Canadian Training Center For Sea Cadets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's first sea cadet training center was put into operation here recently with the dedication of 14 new buildings and equipment at Beausoliel Island, Georgian Bay.

The new camp is situated on the northern tip of the island, on land belonging to the National Parks Bureau, Ottawa, which has co-operated in the venture. The island itself has an area of 2,700 acres. The camp buildings are on a rocky promontory, rising 35 feet above lake level, and facing open water.

The main building is in the form of the superstructure of a ship, with bridge, bridge deck, wheel house and chartroom. Navigation and signaling will be carried out under the most practical conditions.

The camp was donated to the Navy League's sea cadets by James Norris of Chicago and Gordon Leitch of Toronto. Last year Mr. Norris and Mr. Leitch donated the schooner Oricle IV and thus provided the means for the intensive training of thousands of boys under actual sailing conditions.

Victory for Axis Sought by Laval

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—A Mexican diplomat who said he once told Pierre Laval "your thoughts are childish and foolish," yesterday quoted M. Laval as declaring, "I hope for victory for Germany and Japan, but even if Germany loses I still will be pro-German."

Arriving by clipper from Europe, Brig. Gen. Francisco J. Aguilar, Mexican Minister to the Vichy Government, said M. Laval told him he was stanchly pro-German "principally because I do not want any more wars . . . war does not pay."

General Aguilar said that 20 days after M. Laval became French Chief of Government he interviewed him to learn his attitude on international politics "so that we might know where we stood." At that time, the general said, his country had broken relations with the Axis, but had not declared war.

550-Mile Pipeline

A 550-mile, 24 inch pipeline will be built from Longview, Texas, to Salem, Ill., to help relieve the Eastern oil shortage.

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Chicago Starts Program To Conserve Transport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Having turned over to the salvage authorities enough scrap rubber to supply some 50,000 medium bombers, Chicagoans are setting out now in earnest to conserve what they have left in the tires of their automobiles.

During the recent 26-day scrap-rubber drive, it is estimated that some 20,000 tons of scrap rubber were thrown into the collection heaps at gasoline stations and salvage spots throughout the metropolitan area. About 60 per cent of this came from civilians who found odd pieces of rubber goods around their homes, the rest from industrial and other large concerns.

It is expected that when the final returns are computed in Washington, Illinois will stand at or near the top in contributions.

Meanwhile, the local transportation conservation program has been launched under the direction of Philip Harrington. The public will be urged and advised how to get the greatest possible use out of existing mass-transportation facilities. Authorities will attempt to improve schedules and routes of trains, busses, and streetcar lines. An attempt will be made to stagger working hours so as to level out the rush periods. Police will try to work out new systems of traffic direction and parking to provide the most efficient movement of passenger vehicles.

Last but not least, of course, the public will be urged to conserve rubber by eliminating all nonessential driving.

Included in the Chicago Metropolitan Civilian Defense Area are Waukegan on the north, Wheaton and Naperville on the west, and Chicago Heights and Gary on the south. In this region there are some 130 cities, towns, villages, and unincorporated places, with a total population of more than 4,500,000.

"Authorities are generally agreed," says Mr. Harrington, "that we cannot wear out the tires on our automobiles, which constitute the only stockpile of rubber for civilian use, at the peacetime rate. If we do, the grounded motorists who must turn to local transit facilities will completely swamp those facilities, and war production will be halted in its stride. Our job as civilians is to prevent this from happening."

Meanwhile, as such things as county fairs are abandoned as one means of eliminating nonessential driving, many observers complain over the lack of any direct or implied restriction on the operation of huge horse-racing tracks. As a matter of fact, this type of business appears to be enjoying a considerable boom in this section.

At one large track northwest of Chicago, in getting to which a large proportion of the patrons must drive at least 50 miles, the attendance on one regular day recently was over 35,000. The rubber-tired parked cars of those race fans spread out over hundreds of acres.

These activities, appearing to many to run precisely counter to the pleas of the authorities to conserve transportation and eliminate nonessential driving, have recently gone into more intense forms of advertising, using radio, and direct-by-mail programs.

The flagrant inconsistency in the survival of this form of entertainment in the face of the all-out war emergency demanding sacrifices not only of frivolous and nonessential activities, but also of many seminecessary activities, is traced by some to politics. Names prominent among those operating and having investments in the tracks are found also in party and machine circles down at the City Hall and County Building in Chicago.

Appearance at these distant tracks of persons prominent in business, social life, and high public office is not, it is pointed out, a very convincing gesture in support of the pleas of Mr. Harrington and others for patriotic sacrifice.

Two Official Temperatures Give Los Angeleans Choice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—This city now has two official daily temperatures, 24 hours delayed by war regulations, and residents and visitors may take their choice. The two temperatures may logically be known, for the purposes of this article, as the high temperature and the low temperature. One is recorded on the roof of the Federal Building, 19 floors above the street, and the other is recorded in a parking lot beside the Post Office Terminal Annex near Union Station, several blocks away.

Until fairly recently the only "official" temperature was that one taken atop the Federal Building, near the offices of the United States Weather Bureau, and recorded hourly. Residents or, at the very least, visitors sometimes found it difficult to make the official reading as reported in the papers jibe with the unofficial readings they made from the thermometer near the kitchen door. Frequently there was a difference of several degrees.

There was a reason for this differential, and now it all comes to light: the thermometer on the high rooftop just naturally records a cooler temperature in summer and a warmer one in winter than the same kind of "official" thermometer 19 stories below.

San Francisco and other cities which have a somewhat competitive interest in Los Angeles temperatures cannot logically chortle over this discovery, however, for the Weather Bureau customarily places its thermometers on the roofs of Federal or Post Office buildings in all cities, large and small.

On a recent day the rooftop temperature in Los Angeles was 84, while down on the street level it was 86. On another day very near that one, the rooftop thermometer showed 82 degrees, while its mate down near the street read 87.

Circulation of air in the higher regions, plus lack of air turbulence down on the street level, often serve to give the rooftop thermometer a decided advantage in recording temperatures to be preferred by all home-town boosters, in this area where climate is both a watchword and a stock in trade.

Although disclaiming any thought of being "in cahoots" with Chamber of Commerce weather statisticians, Weather Bureau men send abroad the rooftop temperature because that thermometer is handier to their office for the frequent readings that are required. The daily weather map sometimes used to show both temperatures, until the war put a stop to general circulation of the weather map. Now both figures are available on request.

The weather men hope public knowledge of this dual temperature system doesn't lead to additional telephone calls. When there is a heavy gray sky, indicating possible rain, or when temperatures go abnormally high or low, they may expect between 2,000 and 3,000 telephone calls. More calls or longer questions are not desired.

Liquor Sending Million Americans To 'Scrap Heap,' College Head Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Liquor is sending at least a million Americans to the "scrap heap" just at a time when everyone is expected to work or fight, Dr. Thomas J. Meyers of Pasadena, Calif., President of the American College of Neuropsychiatrists, declared at a meeting of that organization here recently.

"Reliable authorities," he said, ""have estimated that there are at least 1,000,000 chronic alcoholics in the United States, and the number of new ones each year is placed at almost 60,000.

"This means that in a time of national crisis at least 1,000,000 persons are unfit for duty in the armed forces, war production and other vital activities."

Dr. Meyers suggested facilities for treatment and rehabilitation, and "throrough practical health education for children and young people," as a means of meeting this problem, but long-time opponents of the liquor traffic point out that perhaps a more logical and effective solution would be to remove the cause of this trouble, to do away with liquor.

Fewer Tin Cans

The family can opener is due for a rest; WPB has ordered that fewer tin cans be made from now on, and in larger sizes, to save critical metals.

'Ox Bow Incident' to Come To Screen After Long Delay

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

After hesitating a year or two, Hollywood is at last prepared to make Walter Van Tilberg Clarke's little book, "The Ox Bow Incident," into a picture. Twentieth Century-Fox will be the producers, William Wellman will direct, and the cast will include Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews, Henry Morgan, Mary Beth Hughes, Willam Eith, and others.

The story was first taken under option by Harold Hurley, a Paramount producer; but the book's chief supporter has been Mr. Wellman, who will now direct. Mr. Hurley evidently came to the conclusion that the production was too great a risk.

* * *

The story is more tract than story, an honest bit of writing aimed at casting some doubt on the infallibility of circumstantial evidence. In script form, it doesn't achieve much more. But an attempt has been made to get audience appeal by using motion picture stars in only bit parts. Mr. Fonda's role, for example, is that of mere bystander as the plot is now laid down. Nothing he does furthers the story, and more important roles are being handled by players considerably below his stature as a box-office draw.

The picture must, therefore, be considered one of those experiments which Hollywood sometimes makes in the interest of what it calls "prestige." The experiments with the books of John Steinbeck were just such ventures; and, indeed, it may be more than coincidence that the Clarke tale is, in essentials, somewhat like Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men," though not, perhaps, so dramatically sound.

It is also what Hollywood producers and directors have often complained they rarely if ever find, an honest Western, and is undoubtedly as such that the Fox studios will produce it. Most Westerns have been incurably romantic, the cowboys, wearing silver spurs, daring all to save the lady's threatened homestead. The Clarke story has none of this, and will have the lady only momentarily. Mary Beth Hughes comes into two scenes, but otherwise it is a man's picture.

* * *

At least two newcomers will bear watching. These are William Eith, who comes directly from the New York production of the Steinbeck play, "The Moon Is Down," and Henry Morgan. Eith plays the Confederate officer's weakling son; Morgan is in the role of Fonda's pal, Art Croft.

Henry Morgan was born Harry Bratsburg, and played in New York on the stage under that name, but came to Santa Barbara for a role in William Saroyan's "Hello Out There," six months ago. He was seen by Fox talent scouts and brought to the studio for a role in "To the Shores of Tripoli," and another in "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe." The studio believes he will do better and better things.

The setting of the Clarke story is Nevada of 1885. The story is the simple recital of the execution of three men on circumstantial evidence which afterwards proved to be false.

Only one departure has been made from the book. A letter written by one of the condemned men, but never read, will be read in the picture.

300 Midwest Youths Join Coast Guard, To Train for Duty at Michigan Lakes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Three hundred young men, led by a brass band, marched through the streets to a railroad station here recently. Spectators cheered, and shouted encouraging words. The boys grinned back and waved.

These youths were going off to train to be Coast Guardsmen. The Coast Guard is a branch of the service that seems to get comparatively little attention here, and seeing 300 eager youths reminded many persons along the streets of the increasingly important job this service is doing.

For example, the Coast Guard protects America's ports, harbors, and waterfronts, helps combat U-boats in this hemisphere, patrols our shores from Alaska to Hawaii and from Puerto Rico to Greenland, mans troop transports, mans the Coast Guard's big cutters serving with the Navy as destroyers on convoy duty, mans landing boats for task forces, trains men and officers for the Merchant Marine, and carries on regular peace-time functions and duties, such as rescuing ships in trouble not only on the oceans but in the Great Lakes and in some large inland rivers.

Those 300 boys embarked, not for some coastal training station, but for Battle Creek, Mich. How would one train Coast Guardsmen in the center of Michigan? Well, they won't exactly train right in Battle Creek. They will go to camps at three nearby lakes, St. Mary's, Clear, and Pine. These camps have been declared by Coast Guard officials to be among the finest in the country for this type of training. They formerly were operated by the Kellogg foundation.

In addition, the Coast Guard recently took over the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp at Grand Haven, Mich.

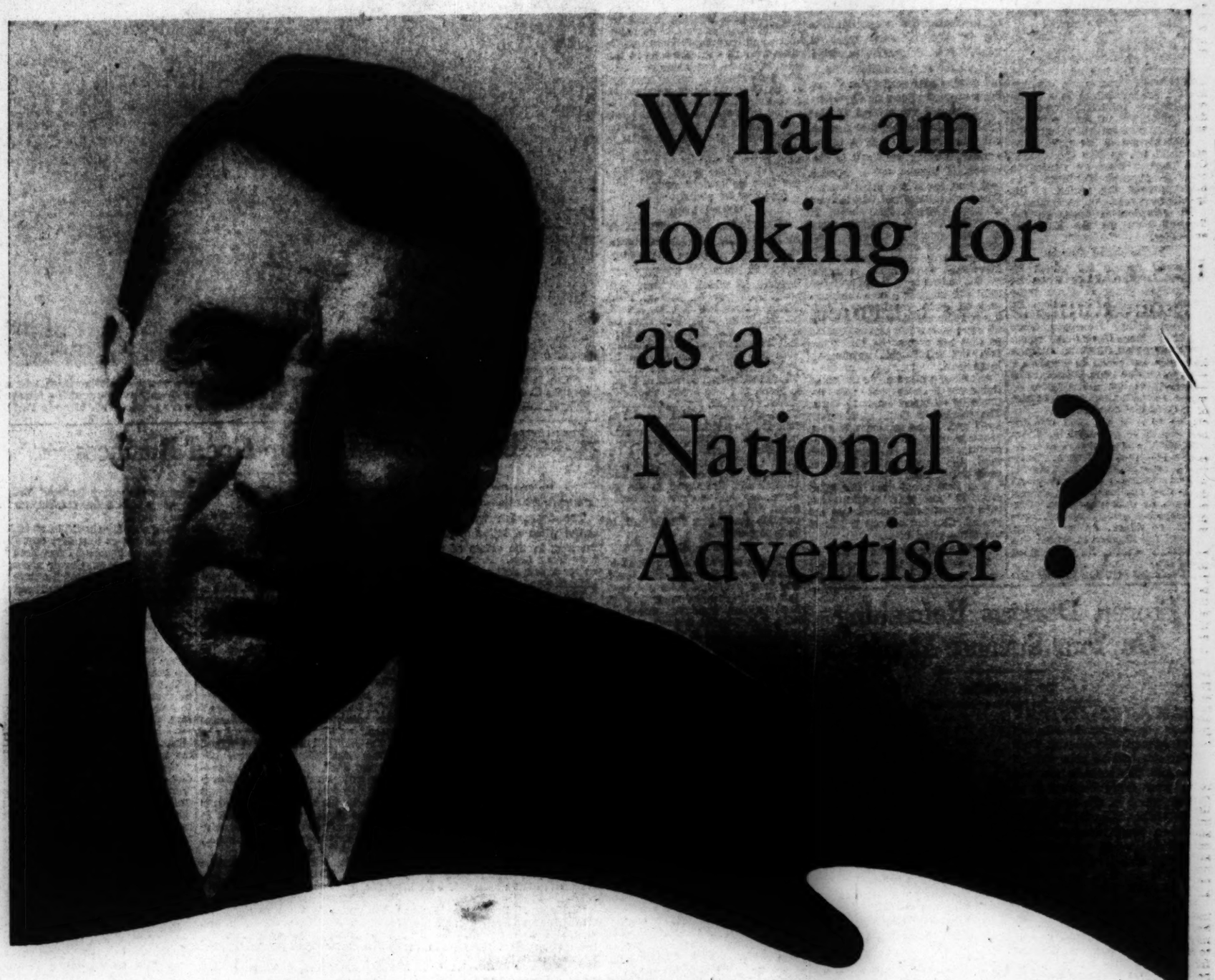
Godwin Is Named to Fuse OCD Forest Fighting Work

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Civil Defense Director James M. Landis announced yesterday appointment of David P. Godwin, Assistant Chief of the United States Forest Service Fire Control Division, as National Co-ordinator of the new forest fire fighters service of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Mr. Landis said the service, comparable in structure to the Civil Air Patrol, would be one of the basic civilian defense units and would co-operate with other Government agencies in mobilizing manpower needed to safeguard the nation's timber resources during the war.

Plenty of Coal

Colorado's huge coal reserve could supply the entire nation for 700 years, it is estimated. There are a total of more than 460,000,000,000 short tons underlying an area of about 19,000 square miles. The State ranks first in coal reserves.



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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, July 24, 1942

Good Cooking Is Always Simple, Says Irving Schwerke, Giving Rules

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When Irving Schwerke came out of Paris in December, 1940, he left behind him a library of some 3,000 books on cooking, but he brought with him his own culinary skill which he continues to exercise to the delight of his friends. Mr. Schwerke returned to America after 20 years in Paris as a music and drama critic and now resides in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

His mother—"Aunt Emma" to half of Appleton, Wisconsin, which is still her home—having no daughters, taught her two sons to cook. She is widely known for her own ability, having taught in a vocational school, lectured, given cooking demonstrations, and acted as consultant on menus. Mr. Schwerke cannot remember, he says, when he could not go into the kitchen and prepare what he wanted to eat. He pursued his interest in cooking over the period of his residence abroad and assembled a rare collection of books on the subject from all the European countries.

Distinguished Guests

Among friends for whom he cooked favorite dishes when he entertained them in Paris were Sarah Bernhardt, for whom he made onion soup on several occasions; Arthur Honegger, composer of "King David," for whom he made pecan omelette; Blanche Marchesi, for whom he prepared a dish of haddock and potatoes; and the King of Spain, for whom he made a simple Cuban dish of rice and dried black beans.

The rule for all good cooking, he says, is to be found in "L'Art Culinaire," one of the earliest cookbooks published in French. Translated into English, the rule is: "Good cooking is simple cooking," and this applies to the French cuisine, he believes, except when a banquet is being prepared. Then frills are added. As an illustration of the manner in which this simplicity excels, he cites salad dressing.

"Centuries ago, the French discovered how to make the 'one and only salad dressing,'" says Mr. Schwerke, "and they have never tried to improve it. The art, of course, is in knowing just how to mix the oil and vinegar, salt and pepper, and, if you like it sharp, the mustard. A French woman knows the requirements of different kinds of salads and mixes her dressing accordingly.

Learn Only by Experience

"Only by experience will the mixer learn the proportions to use for the different types of salad," Mr. Schwerke explains, "but whatever the proportions are, the mixing performance is always the same and allows no deviation. For mixing, I use a bowl (3-pint size). First put in salt, then pepper, mix the two. Now add a bit of vinegar, stirring until salt is dissolved. (I always use a wooden fork and spoon for salad work.) When salt is dissolved, add the rest of your vinegar. Now begin to pour in the oil, stirring slowly and pouring slowly, until you have all of the oil in. Now you gradually change the stirring movement to a more energetic mixing movement, keeping it up until the sauce is a nice thickness and of even consistency. Pour it over the salad, wiping out the oil bowl with a few leaves of salad so that not a drop be lost. Then toss the salad—this requires a large bowl.

"Tossing a salad gives the salad lightness—it does not mix the sauce as so many seem to think. The mixing is done in the first bowl and if the mixing has been properly done, and the right proportions for that particular salad used, the sauce will adhere to each salad leaf."

The first proof that the salad sauce is "just right" is the taste, says this culinary expert, and the second, that not a drop is left in the large salad bowl.

Ways for Cooking Fowl

Mr. Schwerke has ways of his own for cooking fowl—goose, for instance. He asks the butcher to cut it up like a chicken.

He puts the pieces in his roaster with salt and pepper and, as the fat fries out, he dips it off and puts it in a can. Thus when the goose is cooked a tender brown, all the fat will be out of it and he will have nearly a pound of good shortening.

He prepares turkey for cooking in the usual turkey manner, stuffing and all, but cuts off the legs before it goes into the pan. After it is brown, he puts a perfectly clean and thoroughly rinsed white cloth over it, with the ends in the pan. He pours hot water over this and puts lumps of butter here and there. Every 15 or 20 minutes, he adds more water and butter. A 10-pound bird should be cooked this way 3½ to 4 hours. It must neither roast fast to the pan nor swim in water, he warns, but when the time is up, it will be so tender, it will fall off the bones, and these can then be used for soup.

And now for recipes:

Onion Soup

"Here is the onion soup I made for Bernhardt," says Mr. Schwerke. "Slice a lot of onions! Fry them lightly in butter, in the very frying-pan in which the soup will cook. Add pepper, salt to taste. When onions are golden brown, powder them with flour (not too much, not too little—your elbow will tell you how much), then cover with hot water, adding the water slowly—do not drown the onions. When the desired amount of liquid is there, add two or three bouillon cubes, or better, some meat stock. Cook at boiling point for a few minutes, then simmer for at least 1 hour. Just before serving, salt a quantity of bread cubes, and fry them a golden brown in oil. Serve the soup, sprinkle it with grated cheese, add the bread cubes, sit down, eat, and exclaim, as Bernhardt did, 'My goodness, how is it possible for such a simple dish to taste so good?'"

Pecan Omelette

"Pecan omelette is a rich dish, and with a salad is a meal in itself. For four people, I take six eggs and beat them up as one ordinarily does for an omelette, seasoning with salt, pepper, a dash of nutmeg, and stirring in about 2 tablespoons of cold water—water makes an omelette light. Now I take half a pound of shelled pecans (large, fat kind) and fry them slowly in butter. When they are fried, add more butter (about size of two eggs) for frying the omelette. Give the omelette mixture a few stirs to make sure it is thoroughly mixed, and pour it slowly over the pecans as they sizzle in the butter. I do not stir an omelette while it is cooking, but get it to fry all through, by lifting up the edges with a fork all the time, thus allowing the liquid from the center to run to the edge and fry there. When done, I fold in a lot of cherry (or strawberry) marmalade. Serve and, oh, my, hear them exclaim!

Haddock and Potatoes

"To serve four people, large helpings. Peel and set to boil, 6 to 8 good-sized potatoes, in the usual way. Take about 1½ lbs. of smoked haddock and cook (slow blaze)—takes about 15 minutes to cook the haddock. When potatoes are done, drain, and mash in the usual way, with salt, pepper, butter, milk. Drain the haddock and shred it. Mix shredded haddock into the mashed potatoes. Put the mixture in a pyrex bowl; salt, pepper, a dash of nutmeg, some small pieces of butter on top, and bake in oven (450° F) until brown. Be sure not to cook this in the oven, but brown it only. Then serve and enjoy it.

Macaroni Dessert

"A delightful Georgian (Russia) dessert, which I learned there, is made by cooking ½ pound of macaroni (elbow macaroni). Drain when done. At same time macaroni is cooking, you are stewing about 1½ lbs. cherries—nice big fat ones, not pitted. Stew them with sugar (or sirup) and a small stick of cinnamon. Mix the macaroni and the stewed cherries in a large, flat dish, and serve."

By a Staff Photographer

"This is the way you break the eggs," says Irving Schwerke, "for the pecan omelette which was a favorite dish of Arthur Honegger's." Mr. Honneger, composer of "King David," was one of the famous persons who enjoyed Mr. Schwerke's cooking on occasions when they were guests at his home in Paris.

Four Spoons Stir Up Good Business

By Charles Parmer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The depression was in downswing when a letter arrived one morning in the offices of a large New York firm. Please send the writer a few dozen sheets of cellophane—and charge it.

The name was Clara Barton Green. The address—Summit, New Jersey. H-m-m. Lovely residential community; home of many commuters to New York. Green in Summit. No such person on the books. But even large business doesn't overlook the chance to make a few pennies. So the order was referred to Dun & Bradstreet's.

In due time a young man drove up to the kind of house you see pictured in social journals. "Mrs. Green? We wish to establish your credit rating. What—ah—business are you engaged in?"

"I—why— (the charge-it letter had been written by a relative) I make candy; pralines especially. I call my products Southern Confections," said the handsome woman who answered his call.

Unimpressive Assets

"Could you show me the physical assets of the business? Just in case—ah—y'know."

"Certainly!" From the kitchen Clara Barton Green brought four pots and four spoons. She held them up, smiled. "These are the physical assets."

A silence. Then, "Thank you, thank you," said the man. He left hurriedly.

That was in 1932. Today Mrs. Green's depression-born business has a good rating in Dun & Bradstreet's. It seems that this forceful grandmother—who wouldn't let her family be downed by hard times—has solved that most human of problems: How to make money herself, and how to help mankind (call 'em neighbors) at the same time.

It happened this way. The year 1932 deposited a lot of misery on Mrs. Green's fashionable doorstep. Her husband, Wharton Green—outstanding architect — discovered people were no longer building better houses. The husband of a youthful daughter found his business stalled.

No, the Green family wasn't broke; and Mrs. Green, making a quick estimate of the situation, decided it wasn't going to be.

First, to retrench! She let every servant go—save old Polish Joe, who had been with her 20 years.

Now, what assets did she have? The remains of her month's household allowance, some sugar and some nuts on the shelves, and a lot of room in the vacated servants' quarters. She had a few intangibles, too: first, her determination that the Green family was not going broke! Second, a social training plus a knowledge of human nature—sharpened by years of directing affairs in the home-town church.

Products to Fit the Purse

"If I can use that vacant space," she said to herself, "and make something that will sell for a small sum—and sell again, and again. These are difficult months, but people don't change. Let's see—they still crave sweets. If they can't pay two dollars for a pound of candy, they will spend 15 cents for one choice piece wrapped in cellophane." (Which was the why of that first order for cellophane.)

Make and sell candy!

Yes—but what kind? It must be different. Now Mrs. Green had made pralines (nuts cooked with brown sugars and molded into patties) and sold them at a church festival, and the committee had made $80 from those pralines.

She remembered something else, too, and stacked it away: during her childhood on Laten Plantation in Terrebone Parish, Louisiana, it was an old Negro mammy who cooked the pralines which everyone rushed for. And more than once she had seen a mammy selling the sweetmeats to tourists on the Vieux Carré in New Orleans.

Mrs. Green called in her daughter, and with the pantry supplies they made pralines and laid them on the marble-topped table to cool. Then Mrs. Green took the finished product to the Woman's Exchange on Springfield Avenue in Summit, New Jersey—June, 1932.

No Stone Left Unturned

Every praline sold—for a gross of $1.80. Mrs. Green made more pralines, and with the $1.80 put gasoline in her tank, and rode to near-by tearooms. She induced the proprietors to stock her wares. On commission, at first. A month later the Woman's Exchange went out of business just as Mrs. Green prepared to make a big delivery.

Here she was with a stock of pralines—and no immediate outlet. But a tearoom suggested putting them in boxes as well as selling them individually. Fine! Mrs. Green drove home, and dug out a few pasteboard boxes, but she had no suitable twine.

She was determined, however, to send out those boxes properly wrapped. She saw a piece of calico lying on her sewing-table, and the shears with which she had pinked babies' tiny garments. Today Mrs. Green still uses the gaily colored calico in offering her wares. Men who may forget the name "Southern Confections" ask for the pralines that are tied with calico.

Another Inspiration

A business question popped up—one of many that she had to knock down: how to display the pralines attractively on cashiers' counters. She recalled Mammy sitting on the curb of the Vieux Carré.

"Clarissa!" she called to her daughter. "You've kept your dolls. Go get one—and bring it here!"

Late into the night, Mrs. Green and Clarissa worked over a doll with blackened face, dressing her in typical garments, apron and all, putting a red bandanna on her head. Mammy was then attached to a green wicker basket, the basket was filled with pralines, and next day Mrs. Green said, "Let's put this on the counter—see if Mammy won't sell candy for us."

The order sold out in half the usual time. "Then we'll put a mammy on every basket." Today mammy sells these confections in every state.

Each mammy should be as tastefully garbed as that first one. But none in the household had time to dress dolls. Mrs. Green remembered that Summit had its share of shut-ins who needed diversion, many of whom would like to make some money. To them Mrs. Green distributed the first mammies to be dressed, and to them have gone the long line of successors. For people began to buy the dolls, as they did the pralines.

The business mushroomed—the neighbor who had been called in to help, remained . . . today all of Mrs. Green's aides are neighbors who have families who can't be left long alone—but families needing cash.

Making the tearoom rounds one day (she's salesman as well as manager), Mrs. Green saw some pralines left over. "This won't do; we can't offer the public stale candy." She took them back, replacing them with fresh pralines. From then on each mammy basket has been serviced at regular intervals; all leftovers being replaced. If a store can't sell $10 worth a month, it's stricken from the list.

Another Problem Solved

But what to do with those leftovers? Mrs. Green faced the problem which stumps many an executive. She picked up a praline, tasted it. Really, it wasn't stale. What did one do with leftovers in the home—meats and such like? One ground them up, frequently—changed the form. Of course! There was a grinder on the table. She put the returned pralines in the grinder, and ground out a lot of money—in praline crumbs; for she put the crumbs in air-tight glass jars, and offered them for sale—with suggestions for use.

More than once the cash was low in the candy department of the Green home. At such times, instead of borrowing, Mrs. Green fought to widen her markets.

She crashed the hardest of markets, the swank fancy grocers on Madison Avenue, New York, which cater to the ultra carriage trade. The most exclusive place said, "We must have ab-so-lute-ly fresh viands at all times." Mrs. Green's eyes flashed. "Fresh? If you don't sell my goods within a given length of time, I take them back promptly—replace with pralines right off the fire." The buyer was interested. "And what do you do with 'em, the returns?"

She handed him a jar of praline crumbs. "There they are." The buyer peered at the price-tag, then opened and tasted. He walked over to the store head. Mrs. Green saw the two confabbing—then grinning. "Joke's on us, Mrs. Green. Throughout the year we've thrown away barrels of unsold pralines — you grind 'em up and charge a nice price for 'em. Humph! Took a woman to show us a new angle! Yes, we'll handle your line."

The former servants' quarters in the Green residence now had become a home candy factory.

She and her assistants personally sell the metropolitan area—Mrs. Green loves crashing a new market. It is high adventure for this grandmother (yes, three children, five grandchildren) to storm a new citadel, to tear down, smilingly, the buyer's defenses. A forthright person, she drives right up to the door—doesn't take time to go to a parking lot. "How do you manage to park anywhere?" she was asked. She laughed. "I park on a praline! You see, I know a lot of traffic officers—and many doormen. I offer them a praline—but then," she became serious, "I never overstay my time."

Mrs. Green's depression-born, kitchen-made business is thriving. And her community is proud that it has a hand in her work.

Regular U. S. Army Officers Take Waacs in Hand

Third in a series of articles written from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by Mary Hornaday, of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, who is there to see the WAAC training school get under way.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Hard-hitting Army officers have charge of the nation's first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps during its first hours of operation here this week.

While Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former Texas newspaper woman, has been designated as director of the Army's first feminine auxiliary, induction and training of the first 800 Waacs is in the hands of old campaigners, thoroughly schooled in Army discipline and efficiency.

The Commandant of the school, Col. Don C. Faith, Infantry, has been to so many Army schools himself that he is described by fellow-officers as a "Ph.D." of the Army.

Within the week that Col. Faith has started the women off on their first taste of military life, his son, Don, Jr., stationed at Camp Claiborne, La., has been promoted to First Lieutenant, and his second son, Francis, has enlisted in the Army as a private. A third son is still in high school.

No Sisters Nor Daughters

Colonel Faith says he can't understand why the Army picked him to command the WAAC training school when he has no sisters and no daughters. He has been married for 25 years, however and his wife is with him at Fort Des Moines. He is a native of Washington, Ind.

The Colonel joined the Army in the last war and during the intervening years has had training at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., the Command and Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the Army War College, Washington, D. C. He was serving on the General Staff in Washington when he was detailed to launch the WAAC experiment.

Colonel Faith intends to run the WAAC school strictly in accordance with Army tradition as far as possible. Even before the War Department made it a general rule, he decided that at Fort Des Moines, women who have won officers' ratings will be saluted on the street by military men.

Because he has always addressed privates by their last names and officer-candidates by "Mr.," he says he hopes the Army will allow him to do the same with the women, changing the "Mr." to "Miss" or "Mrs."

It'll Be "Yes Ma'am"

He has instructed Waacs to address their superior officers as "Ma'am," the closest feminine form for "sir" Americans have.

Colonel Faith has had a big job on his hands getting the physical plant at Fort Des Moines ready for the Waacs. Realizing that moving away from home to an Army barracks will be somewhat difficult for most girls, despite the permanent character of the barracks here, he is allowing a few "delicate adjustments" to be made that won't soften the rigors of army life too much for the girls. A large mirror in each barracks so they can see if their skirts hang straight is one concession.

"If these girls are like my wife they will want one last look before they leave the house," said the Colonel.

Only other mirrors hung in the barracks will be in the downstairs shower-rooms. Extra drying racks and ironing boards in the laundry rooms are other feminine concessions.

One Bachelor Schoolmaster

In charge of the training school program is a young bachelor schoolmaster, Capt. Gordon C. Jones, a graduate of The Citadel, in Charleston, S. C., and former commandant of the Riverside Military Academy at Gainesville, Ga., and Hollywood, Fla. Capt. Jones hails from Columbus, Kan.

The job of getting enough uniforms on hand to outfit the 800 Waacs that came to camp this week and of adapting heavy Army menus to femining eating habits has fallen to Capt. John McSweeney, an experienced Quartermaster Corps official. Public relations for the training school are being handled by Capt. Vann Kennedy, former Texas newspaperman.

Mrs. Hobby, as director of the Corps, was present at the opening of the training school this week but will spend most of her time in Washington arranging for assignment of new Waacs to the training school, general recruiting to begin next fall, and the movements of trained Waacs to Army posts.

Has No Military Rank

Because the Waacs are not part of the Army, but will merely serve with it, Mrs. Hobby was not given military rank. Her salary corresponds to that of Major in the Army.

Other officers will earn their commissions by performance at the training school. "The choice," says Colonel Faith, "is too important a one to be made hastily."

Women in the WAAC will help win the war chiefly by doing routine jobs similar to ones they have done in private life.

Army men at posts such as this, now being taken over by the Waacs, are frankly fed up on operating telephone switchboards, running typewriters and filling out forms. They will welcome women to the jobs so they can go out and get their fingers on machine guns instead.

New Idea to Help Win the War

By the Associated Press

New York

A woman has thought up a new idea to help win the war—have restaurants serve smaller portions of food, because no one ever eats all the food on his plate and it seems a shame to waste it.

Well, she had this idea but she didn't know what to do with it.

That's where this brand new women's organization comes in. This organization, whose announced purpose is to end confusion as to women's place in the war effort, avoid duplication among agencies and iron out jealousy between different organizations, is called "The Committee for the Co-ordination of Women's War and Postwar Activities of the National Council of Women."

What Shall I Do?

As soon as this woman with the idea heard of this committee she called up and talked with the new chairman, Mrs. Ambrose Diehl, recently of San Francisco, on the phone and asked her, "What shall I do with my idea?"

Mrs. Diehl, explaining all this to the press, said that the committee's purpose was to deal with just such queries.

"I suggested that this woman take her idea either to the American Women's Voluntary Services or to the victory to win group. Is that the name of it?

A secretary from the National Council said no, she didn't believe it was "victory to win," but "Victory Center," another new organization for women set up to find new ideas to win the war.

"Well, anyway," said Mrs. Diehl, "you can see that she had a thought there. No doubt great big restaurant portions are wasteful."

At this point a reporter asked, "Did the woman say what restaurant she ate in?"

Mrs. Diehl said no, but that anyway this example served to show how the Committee for the coordination . . . etc. . . . would serve as a clearing house for all women's war agencies, of which she said she understood there were 68 in New York alone.

Someone said, "I thought the OCD was the agency that's supposed to register all volunteers," and someone else said "no, it's the CDVO," and Mrs. Diehl said, "aren't those two the same thing, or aren't they—well anyway that's different because that's a Government thing."

The National Council of Women is the oldest women's organization in the country, she said, founded by Susan B. Anthony 54 years ago. It has a score or so of member organizations.

Frozen Desserts Refreshing On Your Summer Menus

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's the good old summer time—time to perk up menus with lots of refreshing frozen desserts. Your refrigerator will be your staunch ally. And this summer you can tuck your sugar canister away and try some of the new sugar-saving recipes, featuring corn sirup, molasses, honey, sweetened condensed milk, sweet and semi-sweet chocolate, and dried fruits.

This is the time for economy, too, so you'll want to use some evaporated and condensed milk recipes, as well as your favorites that call for whipped cream. The results are smooth and delicious, and the canned milks are real penny-pinchers.

To use evaporated milk with success, just be sure that it is thoroughly chilled before you use it. It will whip as readily as cream if it is chilled to about 40° F. Leave an unopened can in the refrigerator or pack it in a bowl of chopped ice. Or pour the milk into a freezing tray and let it chill until fine ice crystals begin to form around the edges. When the milk is very cold, pour it into a cold bowl and whip it rapidly with a cold beater until it is very stiff. Because of its speed, an electric beater is ideal. Don't dilute the milk before whipping it, and remember that if it doesn't whip it isn't cold enough. Rechill and whip it again.

Freeze Dessert Only

For the best results in making refrigerator ice creams, chill the mixture well before freezing it. Don't put warm food into the refrigerator or open and close the doors often while the dessert is freezing or you'll increase the freezing time. Set the temperature regulator at the coldest point, and freeze only the dessert, removing trays of ice cubes from the box until the mixture is frozen.

Freeze the mixture to a mush, that is, until it's half frozen. Then scrape it from the sides and bottom of the tray until smooth but not melted. Smooth out in tray and replace in the freezing unit until frozen. Then turn the temperature control back to normal to store the ice cream, unless you are going to keep it several hours before serving. Then the regulator should be set halfway between the coldest point and the normal position. The result will be a mixture as smooth as a dream!

Fresh Peach Ice Cream

⅔ cup sweetened condensed milk
½ cup water
1 cup fresh peaches, cut fine
¼ cup powdered sugar
1 cup whipping cream or evaporated milk

Mix sweetened condensed milk and water. Add the peaches, sweetened with the sugar. Chill. Whip milk stiff or whip cream to custard-like consistency and fold into the chilled mixture. Put in the freezing unit of the refrigerator and leave until half frozen. Scrape from the freezing tray, beat until smooth, but not melted. Replace in freezing unit until frozen. Serves six.

Lemon Marble Ice Cream

⅔ cup sweetened condensed milk
½ cup water
1½ teaspoons lemon extract
1 cup whipping cream or evaporated milk
½ cup chocolate sirup

Mix sweetened condensed milk, water and lemon extract. Chill. Whip cream to custard-like consistency or whip milk until stiff. Fold into chilled mixture. Freeze until partially frozen. Stir chocolate sirup in streaks to make marbled effect. Replace in freezing unit until frozen. Serves six.

Frozen Molasses Fruit

1 No. 2 can unsweetened applesauce
1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple
½ cup old fashioned molasses
½ cup heavy cream, whipped

Mix all ingredients. Chill. Pour into freezing tray and freeze to a mush. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

Peppermint Parfait

1⅔ cups evaporated milk
½ cup white corn sirup
2 egg whites
Few grains salt
1 cup finely crushed peppermint stick candy (4 ounces)

Chill milk thoroughly and whip until very stiff. Beat in the sirup, unbeaten egg whites and salt quickly. Fold in candy, pour into cold freezing tray, and freeze until half frozen. Scrape from freezing tray, beat until smooth, but not melted. Replace in freezing unit until frozen. Makes 2 quarts.

Nestle's Test Kitchen

Chocolate Chip Ice Cream

½ cup sweetened condensed milk
½ cup water
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ 7-oz. package semi-sweet chocolate, chipped
1 cup whipping cream or evaporated milk

Mix milk, water, vanilla and chocolate; chill. Whip cream to custard-like consistency or whip milk stiff and fold in chilled mixture. Freeze in refrigerator tray until half frozen. Scrape and beat until smooth but not melted. Replace in freezing unit until frozen. This makes six servings and is a sugar-saving dessert. Variations: Instead of chocolate, you may add any kind of berries, finely cut fresh fruit, dried fruit, or preserves.

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How About Saving Time?

Budgets are not new, but how many of you have tried to budget your 24 hours?

One morning my husband made a sly remark about how nice it must be to stay home all day and take it easy. So that day I kept a record of my minutes and showed it to him that night.

For several days after that I kept a record, not for him, but for my own information. At the end of each day I checked up and I found some leaks and some extravagances in my time just as one does in the matter of money. I admit there were some surprises.

K. F. C.

Trade Warned On Espionage In Key Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—As a precaution against spies and sabotage, business and industrial executives should strictly scrutinize every man or woman who is allowed to occupy a key or confidential post in their plants and factories, according to P. E. Foxworth, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and in charge of the New York office.

Addressing a meeting of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Mr. Foxworth said yesterday that there had been a very definite absence of sabotage during and before America's participation in World War II as compared with conditions during the World War I. He said that none of the 218 persons convicted of sabotage since July 1, 1941, had been "inspired by enemy countries."

He warned, however, that this was no indication that "the enemy was not trying," and would not continue to try to wreck America's production lines. He advised merchants and manufacturers to inquire carefully into the background of all applicants for jobs, particularly in key positions, checking history, citizenship, and possible financial or personal connection in other countries.

Mr. Foxworth said that 1,855 enemy aliens had been seized in the United States since the war began, while contraband seized included 3,008 guns, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,642 sticks of dynamite, 2,529 dynamite caps, and 3,472 feet of fuse. The F. B. I. worked out a program for prevention of sabotage before the war and this program was being carried out by the Navy and Army today, he added.

Alaska Exceeds Its Bond Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — "Practice what you preach" is carried out in a purposeful way in Alaska, as shown by the Territory's bond-buying record for June, which follows the appeal made in a full-page advertisement appearing in Alaska papers paid for by "friends of Alaska."

The bond quota for the Territory for June was $400,200. During the first three weeks of the month sales exceeded this figure by $11,000. July sales for which the quota is the much higher figure of $738,000, are already on their way to breaking another record.

The page advertisement pictures Japan, Italy, and Germany listening to the radio for the "one word that can win (or lose) the war." The caption continues, "When you add it all up, when you cut through the fog, one word is going to win this war, or lose it. That one word is IF.

"We're going to win this war if we work till its hurts. If we roll out for more guns, for more tanks, for more planes. And if we don't forget for a moment that guns and tanks and ships and planes don't pay for themselves."

Zonta Urges Women At the Peace Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

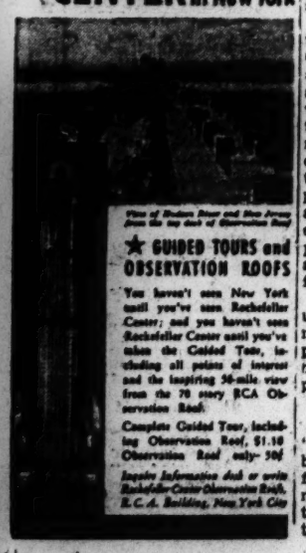
TORONTO—The importance of including women as members of the peace conference was urged in a resolution passed at the recent 22nd annual convention of Zonta International. The convention authorized its international board to present to their respective governments at the proper time the names of qualified women, and especially the name of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, to serve at the peace table.

Brockton Postmaster

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt has nominated Arthur A. Hendrick to be postmaster at Brockton, Mass.

Travel

See ROCKEFELLER CENTER in New York



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Call to New England

By a Staff Photographer; Ewing Galloway

Variety in Expeditions Afforded

Ready for start of a climb (above) in traveling-light fashion. Distance signs (below) on Long Trail, near Rutland, Vt.

Vacationists Bidden to Trails On 'Ridgepole of New England'

Monitor Traveltalks

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Walking along the "ridgepole of New England"—the mountain paths of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont—is a recreation which fits very nicely into vacation plans now considerably limited because of the lack of gasoline and rubber.

For not more than it would cost for overnight accommodations and food, plus transportation by rail or bus, it is possible to reach the major climbing centers from Boston or from near-by communities close to the mountains themselves.

For those who would like to tramp the "backbone" of New England, three choices offer themselves to suit particular temperaments. One may stay at a hotel, inn or roadside camp close to some walking center whence he may make one-day or overnight trips over the trails to favored peaks.

Or, the hiker can combine the walking and accommodation problem by availing himself of the hut systems of either the Appalachian Mountain Club in New Hampshire or the Green Mountain Club of Vermont. Again, he may elect the strenuous course of carrying his own blankets and food and sleep in the open log shelters which are interspersed at suitable intervals along the trails and between the huts.

Close to Popular Trails

For the newcomer the hotel method is perhaps the best. In New Hampshire, for instance, North Conway, Jackson, North Woodstock, Plymouth, Franconia, Randolph, and Gorham are communities near by the entrances of the most popular trails. Many of the hostelries in these places will take groups or arrange for transportation to the trails and will pack a trail lunch to be eaten at some spot high up where the scenery is at one's feet. Group hiking also contributes to the fun of a walk.

For the cognoscenti, however, the A. M. C. chain of huts in the Granite State represent tramping at its best. Eight of those huts, each attended by a hutmaster and providing beds and meals, are scattered at intervals of about eight miles apart along the Appalachian, or Maine-to-Georgia, Trail, as it travels across the tops of the principal ranges there. These huts are operated American plan, are excellent spots for pausing or passing through, and the prices are comparable to overnights and food costs along the highway.

The advantage of tramping under these conditions is that one may "go light," carrying only his personal effects, which often can be combined with those of a companion in a small pack.

Stout Boots Needed

For the tramper who elects to "boy scout" it by carrying his own blankets and food there are open-front log shelters located along many of the trails at suitable intervals and even between the attended huts. By using these latter shelters a tramper may further cut down his expenses, but may have a hot meal at midday in a hut if he desires.

Perhaps only a few additional words to the wise should be added at this point. Invest in a pair of good stout boots, high ones preferably, with hobnails if you can get them. Get them large enough to wear thick stockings which will insulate your feet against sharp rocks and tree roots and will also be absorbent—a welcome feature even in warm weather. Let "freedom of the knees" be your rule for trail dress and go in for several light but warm garments rather than one heavy covering.

Don't, don't—start up trails to peaks you think look like easy ascents in the late afternoon without first having read a description of the terrain, the distances, hiking time and meteorological conditions you may encounter. The A. M. C. and G. M. C. both have excellent maps and descriptive trail literature at reasonable cost.

Church Board Asks Mission Increase

BALTIMORE, Md., July 24 (AP)—With the war spread over much of the globe, the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Lutheran Church moved yesterday to extend missionary activities into more territory already the scene of fighting.

The Board drew up a request for authority to enter a new field in addition to the six already covered, citing as possibilities territory in Africa, India, or China. Decision on the request will be taken at the United Lutheran Church Convention in Louisville, Ky., in October.

The Board also took steps for closer co-operation with the Swedish and Danish branches of the Church in America in the Board's foreign missionary work. Steps taken were not made public.

Davis Asks Checkup Of Communists in OWI

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information has asked the Civil Service Commission to check its files and determine whether or not OWI is entirely within the law requiring that it have no Communists on its pay roll.

OWI aids, who would not be quoted by name, said Mr. Davis said he took the action as a means of assuring the OWI had a clean bill of health under the statutory prohibition against employment of Communists in the Government. This prohibition has been written by Congress into a number of appropriation bills.

RAF Training In U. S. Shifts To Dominions

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The growing air might of Britain and America was reflected last night in an announcement that the Royal Air Force cadet training program at U. S. Army air fields was being shifted to bases in the British Dominions to make way for the rapidly increasing numbers of American aviation cadets.

An RAF announcement, issued simultaneously in London and through the War Department here, said the change was agreed upon both because Britain has developed its training capacity in the Dominions and because of the rapid strides in American training.

The British training program began June 7 last year, and called for 1,000 British cadets to be trained in the first year as navigators, and 7,000 as pilots.

Nothing has been said since that time of the number actually trained, but in the 13 months they presumably have totaled at least the 8,000 estimated originally.

The Army schools at which the RAF students received their basic training were at Macon, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. They were given advanced training at Selma, Ala., Albany, Ga., Barksdale Field, La., and Maxwell Field, Ala.; the latter headquarters of the Army Air Forces Southeast Training Center.

Primary training was given the cadets at Alabama Institute of Aeronautics, Inc., Tuscaloosa; Embrey-Riddle Company, Arcadia, Fla.; Lincoln Flying School, Lakeland, Fla.; Darraerotech, Inc., Albany, Ga.; Graham Aviation Company, Americus, Ga.; Southern Aviation School, Camden, S. C., and the Chicago School of Aeronautics at Albany, Ga., and Lakeland, Fla.

In addition, the RAF had its own contracts for flight training with civilian schools at Terrell, Texas, Lancaster, Calif., Miami, Okla., Mesa, Ariz., Clewiston, Fla., Ponca City, Okla., and Sweetwater, Texas.

The announcement said the contracts with these schools were not affected with the exception of two, not designated.

Red Cross Loads Ship With Food for Prisoners

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24 (AP)—The American Red Cross disclosed it would have a ship loaded and ready to sail within two weeks from San Francisco to the Orient with $1,000,000 worth of packaged food for American war prisoners and civilian internees.

A. L. Schafer, Pacific area manager of the Red Cross, said that the Swedish ship Kanangoora, now drydocked here, was being made ready. Koke, Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila are the ports at which the American Red Cross expects the ship to call.

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The Home Forum

Remembering Mike

ON THIS HOT summer day, the solace of iced tea is like a cool shadow, like a new wind after the rain. Here, in the clear glass, the amber liquid glows in the sunlight. The crystal cubes of ice, perfect and precise, float below the thin slice of lemon. Something in me responds to the perfection of these mechanical and uniform cubes, always the same, always available in the neat trays of the ice-box. But sometimes, as I look at them, I think back to other summers long ago.

* * *

We heard the sounds before we saw Mike coming—the harness jingling, the metal clink of the great ice-hook, the delicious chip-chip of the ice-pick as he trimmed a block of ice. Mike was an amiable man and we knew he would allow us to pick up the thin cold shavings from the cool wagon floor, smelling of saw-dust. Since those days, I have tasted ambrosial ices, colored like frozen flowers. I have sipped delectable cool drinks, flavored with strange syrups and juices of tropical fruits. But nothing has ever had quite the flavor of those ice-chips held in a hot, sticky hand and sucked as we watched Mike lift the trimmed and perfect square of ice to a broad shoulder.

* * *

Mike's horses were called Big Tom and Jake; each wore a red rosette over one ear, both glistened and shone from currying and brushing. Mike sometimes allowed us to ride one of the horses up the alley. I can remember vividly the red-letter day when I was considered old enough to be given this privilege. Big Tom looked around, as I was lifted to his back, and Jake switched a long silken tail at me, while our dog ran ahead and barked in great excitement.

Mike always wore a heavy leather apron. I can see him now, hoisting the great shining block of ice to his shoulder and calling to us: "Easy now! Leave me a little ice for my business," as he went up the walks to back doors where he was welcomed by the housewives for his cheerful tongue and his flattering smile. One hot summer day, I was allowed to sit beside Mike and drive the horses up the block. I was most grave and important under my responsibility. I even helped by calling out for Mike: "How many pounds today, Mrs. Brown?" somewhat to that lady's shocked surprise; for this was, quite evidently, not her idea of the proper amusement for a young lady of ten years.

* * *

Mike came all during the year, of course, but summer and winter are the seasons when I remember him best. In the winter, we hooked our sleighs to his wagon and made an excited voyage up the alley, perilously balanced in the middle section where the snow was smooth. Big Tom and Jake liked the cold weather, tossed their heads and snorted and filled the air with frosty breath. Mike looked like the spirit of winter, as he broke snow-paths up to the back doors, carrying his glittering burden under the eaves where icicles dripped—whistling as he went—one red-mittened hand upraised in salutation to the housewife at her window, where the frost pattern was broken by the summer of her breath.

There is a special nostalgia in the brittle sound of a lawn-mower and the slow creak of a porch swing. These sounds belong to the days of the broad streets shaded by big elms—the summer evenings on a veranda, with a tall pitcher of lemonade and palm fans making an idle wind. But I would give much to hear again the sound of Big Tom and Jake ambling up the alley and the chip, chip of the ice-pick dividing the silence into syllables of coolness while Mike's voice calls: "How many pounds today, Mrs. Brown?"

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HOUSES AND MEN": *A Painting by Jadwiga Simon-Pietkiewicozwa*

SOME PICTURES are so satisfying and complete in themselves that there is little inclination to pigeonhole them into any particular school of painting or to look for possible foreign influences. "Houses and Men," by the Polish artist, Jadwiga Simon-Pietkiewicozwa, might well be placed in this category.

Interest centers around the houses. Though slightly battered by the centuries' wear and tear, with roofs sagging a little and a few tiles out of place, they still maintain their natural dignity, and the suggestion of fairy-tale atmosphere contrasts pleasantly with the familiar friendliness of lighted windows and open doors. The coloring, subdued to twilight tones, is rich and warm.

This painting is part of an exhibition of Polish pictures at present touring the United States and Canada. It represents the country's art as far as this is possible, since it has, of necessity, been gathered together from the pictures which were outside Poland when the débacle came in 1939. Fortunately there were a goodly number of these on exhibition in London and elsewhere, and a varied and characteristic collection of paintings has resulted. The exhibition was seen first in Ottawa. At the opening ceremony in The National Gallery of Canada, a special guard of honor provided by a detachment of Polish soldiers, at present in Canada, was inspected by His Excellency, The Governor General, and afterwards a choir composed of members of the Polish corps sang their folk songs in one of the galleries.

The Horses Come Back

THE HORSES have been coming back for the last few days from their summer's grazing in Connemara. They are landed at the sandy beach where the cattle were shipped last year, and I went down early this morning to watch their arrival through the waves. The hooker was anchored at some distance from the shore, but I could see a horse standing at the gunnel surrounded by men shouting and slipping at it with bits of rope. In a moment it jumped over into the sea, and some men, who were waiting for it in a curagh, caught it by the halter and towed it to within twenty yards of the surf. Then the curagh turned back to the hooker, and the horse was left to make its own way to the land.

As I was standing about a man came up to me and asked after the usual salutations:

"Is there any war in the world at this time, noble person?"

I told him something of the excitement in the Transvaal, and then another horse came near the waves and I passed on and left him.

Afterwards I walked round the edge of the sea to the pier, where a quantity of turf has recently been brought in. It is usually left for some time stacked on the sandhills, and then carried up to the cottages in panniers slung on donkeys or any horses that are on the island.

They have been busy with it the last few weeks, and the track from the village to the pier has been filled with lines of red-petticoated boys driving their donkeys before them, or cantering down on their backs when the panniers are empty.—J. M. SYNGE, in "The Aran Islands." (Boston: Luce, 1911.)

Price to Pay

Here in this wood there is no evil sound;
on this air, on this wild and innocent ground
no violence of cry or tread, no heart stirred
to strife by a word.
No flower will turn upon flower here
in fury or fear,
no tree wrest suddenly from other tree
assurance for its own identity,
or song, for greater sweetness, efface
all different song. This is a place
of purest ignorance.
But none may come to it by chance;
none may enter and make true stay
save he who, twice deprived, twice blessed,
has found his way
possessionless and unpossessed.

DORIS PEEL

Conrad's Introduction to English Literature

MY FIRST INTRODUCTION to English imaginative literature was *Nicholas Nickleby*. It is extraordinary how well Mrs. Nickleby could chatter disconnectedly in Polish and the sinister Ralph rage in that language. As to the Crummles family and the family of the learned Squeers, it seemed as natural to them as their native speech. It was, I have no doubt, an excellent translation. This must have been in the year '70. But I really believe that I am wrong. That book was not my first introduction to English literature. My first acquaintance was (or were) the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, and that in the very MS. of my father's translation. It was during our exile in Russia, . . . We were living together, quite alone, in a small house on the outskirts of the town of T——. That afternoon, instead of going out to play in the large yard which we shared with our landlord, I had lingered in the room in which my father generally wrote. What emboldened me to clamber into his chair I am sure I don't know, but a couple of hours afterward he discovered me kneeling in it with my elbows on the table and my head held in both hands over the MS. of loose pages. I was greatly confused, expecting to get into trouble. He stood in the doorway looking at me with some surprise, but the only thing he said after a moment of silence was:

"Read the page aloud."

Luckily the page lying before me was not over blotted with erasures and corrections, and my father's handwriting was otherwise extremely legible. When I got to the end he nodded and I flew out of doors thinking myself lucky to have escaped reproof for that piece of impulsive audacity. I have tried to discover since the reason of this mildness, and I imagine that all unknown to myself I had earned, in my father's mind, the right to some latitude in my relations with his writing-table. It was only a month before, or perhaps it was only a week before that I had read to him aloud from beginning to end, and to his perfect satisfaction . . . the proofs of his translations of Victor Hugo's *Toilers of the Sea*. . . . I reflect proudly that I must have read that page of *Two Gentlemen of Verona* tolerably well at the age of eight. The next time I met them was in a five-shilling one-volume edition of the dramatic works of William Shakespeare, read in Falmouth, at odd moments of the day, to the noisy accompaniment of caulkers' mallets driving oakum into the deck-seams of a ship in dry dock.—From "A Personal Record," by JOSEPH CONRAD, copyright, 1912, by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

Under Orders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE now in the service of their country who are learning to turn to God for protection and help in difficult situations arising from the present conflict, are proving true the promise voiced in the sixty-fifth chapter of Isaiah: "It shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." Many are discovering that when, with childlike faith and spiritual understanding, one puts his trust in God, resting in Mind, God never fails him. One becomes more divinely conscious of God's ever-presence. He learns to say with the Psalmist (Psalms 23:5), "My cup runneth over."

The teachings of Christian Science, the Science of Truth discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, are carrying a powerful message of comfort and assurance to the many who in these troubled times find themselves in need of help. To those depending upon divine Love it is becoming increasingly clear that God's man can never be separated from his loving Father; that the Scriptural assurance, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper" (Isaiah 54:17), is certain of fulfillment. The comforting words of Mrs. Eddy to be found in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 1) confirm this promise: "Rest assured you can never lack God's outstretched arm so long as you are in His service."

The following incident, illustrating God's unceasing care for His children, was related in a verified testimony published in the *Christian Science Sentinel* of September 1, 1917. In the first World War a captain on a British man-of-war, who was a student of Christian Science, was forced to dive overboard when the ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine. He was sucked back some twenty feet under water, but was rescued, with others, by the submarine, and taken prisoner. Subsequent events included shipment to the African coast, where they were subjected to starvation, to heat and cold, as well as to brutal treatment. At the end of five months, rations had dwindled to a quarter of a pound a day for each man, and the food finally gave out. Throughout the experience the student of Christian Science leaned constantly upon God's power for release. Christian Science friends at home were also working for his deliverance. Eventually he and others were rescued by a British force, which had discovered in an Arab camp a letter written by him two months previously, giving their location. This guided the force, which was obliged to cover one hundred and twenty miles of desert country in order to reach the prisoners.

God makes no evil circumstances for His children, nor does His kingdom include erroneous conditions. Eternal Mind, knowing no obstacles to perfection and harmony, constantly sends us messages fraught with tenderness and love. Knowing divine Love's ability to meet to the full every human emergency, we are wise if we refuse to be mentally overwhelmed by the apparent magnitude of any seemingly discordant situation. No perilous circumstance can arise beyond the power of divine Love to adjust. The impersonal enemy called evil cannot touch us when we are protected by "the breastplate of righteousness." In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 571), "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you."

It is well to remember that hatred is impersonal evil, and powerless, since it is no part of God's kingdom. Unless we give it identity in our thinking, it is certain to disappear. And malice toward human personality, masquerading as an enemy, is inadmissible to the Christian Scientist, who in obedience to the counsel on page 542 of Science and Health, lets "Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way." Though error may seem to rage, it is powerless, because it is unknown to God, good.

God's children can never be outside the kingdom of God, so we need not fear. Christ Jesus said (Mark 4:40), "Why are ye so fearful? how is it that ye have no faith?" Service for God and for the good of mankind demands that we be Christlike. Identifying true selfhood as the expression of God, the manifestation of divine Love, we constantly grow in grace and in spiritual understanding. Each day we see more clearly that man's unity with God is indissoluble. It is well to ponder deeply and often the words of Paul (Romans 8:35, 37-39): "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? . . . Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Według rozkazu

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

CI W SŁUŻBIE kraju swego którzy uczą się zwracać do Boga pod opiekę i pomoc w trudnych warunkach pochodzących z obecnej walki, i tem dają dowód przyrzeczeniu wygłoszonem w sześćdziesiątym piątym rozdziale Izajasza: „Nadto stanie się że pierwéj niż zawołają, Ja się ozwę; jeszcze mówić będą, a Ja wysłucham." Wielu się przekona że gdy z dziecięcą wiarą i duchownem zrozumieniem ma się zaufanie w Bogu, polegając na Myśli, Bóg nigdy ich nie zawiedzie. Człowiek staje się wielce świadomem bezustannej Boskiej obecności. Nauczy się on rzec z Psalmistą (Psalmy 23:5), „Kubek mój jest opływający."

Nauka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, Wiedza Prawdy, odkryta i założona przez Mary Baker Eddy, nosi potężne orędzie pokrzepienia i zapewnienia tym którzy w tych niepewnych czasach potrzebują pomocy. Tym którzy polegają na boskiej Miłości, przedstawia się coraz wyraźniej że człowiek Boży nigdy nie może być rozłączony od swego kochającego Ojca; i że zapewnienie Biblijne, „Żadne naczynie urobione przeciw tobie nie zdarzy się" (Izajasz 54:17), pewnem jest wykonania. Pokrzepiające słowa Mrs. Eddy które znajdują się w jej Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (Odezwa do Kościoła-Macierzy w roku 1901, str., 1.) poświadczają to przyrzeczenie: „Bądź zapewnionym że nigdy nie braknie ci otwartej ręki Boga dopóki pozostaniesz w Jego służbie."

Następujący przykład, który objaśni nieustającą opiekę Boga nad Swemi dziećmi, podany był w sprawdzonem zaświadczeniu opisanem w Christian Science Sentinel, na dzień 1-ego września, 1917. Podczas pierwszej Wojny Światowej, pewien kapitan, uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, na Angielskim statku wojennem zmuszony był skoczyć w głębie morskie gdy okręt uderzony został przez torpedę. Wir wciągnął go prawie dwadzieścia stóp pod powierzchnie wód, lecz został on ocalony i wraz z innemi członkami załogi wzięty był do niewoli przez nieprzyjaciela w łodzi podwodnej. Dalsze przygody załogi zaprowadziły ich na wybrzeże Afryki gdzie musieli cierpieć z głodu, gorąca, zimna, i od brutalnego traktowania. Pod koniec pięciu miesięcy przypadło ledwie ćwierć funta żywności dziennie na każdą osobę, a nareszcie i nawet żywności brakło. Podczas wszystkich tych przygód uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej bezustannie polegał na sile Bożej do odzyskania wolności. Przyjaciele w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej których zostawił w ojczyźnie także pracowali nad wyswobodzeniem go. Ewentualnie razem z innemi, został on oswobodzony przez Angielski oddział który napotkał list w Arabskim obozie, napisany przez ucznia dwa miesiące przedtem, podając miejsce uwięzienia. List ten wiódł oddział przez sto dwadzieścia mil pustyni aby dosięgnąć niewolników.

Bóg nie sporządza złośliwych okoliczności dla dzieci Swych, a królestwo Jego nie zawiera mylnego stanowiska. Nieskończona Myśl nie znająca żadnych przeszkód do doskonałości i zgody, bezustannie przysyła nam orędzie przepełnione czułością i miłością. Wiedząc że Miłość boska jest zdolna potykać się do pełnej miary z każdą nagłą potrzebą, sędziwi będziemy gdy nie damy się umysłowo przytłoczyć przez pozorną ogromność jakiejś niby to niezgodnej sytuacji. Żadne niebezpieczne położenie powstać nie może, któreby było nad siłę boskiej Miłości dostosować. Nieosobisty nieprzyjaciel którego nazywamy zło, nie sięgnie nas gdy jesteśmy chronieni przez „pancerz sprawiedliwości." W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma świętego), Mrs. Eddy pisze (str. 571), „Odziany pełną zbroją Miłości, ludzka nienawiść nie dosięgnie cię."

Dobrze jest zapamiętać że nienawiść jest nieosobistem złem i bezsilnem, ponieważ nie jest ona częścią królestwa Bożego. Jeżeli nie damy jej tożsamości w myśli naszej, napewno zniknie ona. A złośliwość przeciwko człowieczej osobistości, w przebraniu nieprzyjaciela, jest niedopuszczalna dla praktykującego Wiedzę Chrześcijańską gdy ten, posłuszny radzie na stronicy 542, Science and Health, „Prawdę odkryje i zniszczy błąd w Boży sposób." Chociaż wydaje się że błąd panuje, jest on bezsilnem ponieważ nie jest on uznanym przez Boga, dobro.

Dzieci Boże nigdy nie mogą być poza granicami królestwa Bożego dlatego nie powinniśmy lękać się. Chrystus Jezus rzekł (ś. Marek 4:40), „Przeczżeście tak bojaźliwi? Jakoż nie macie wiary?" Służba Bogu i dla dobra ludzkości wymaga abyśmy byli jako Chrystus. Gdy utożsamimy nasze jestestwo jako wyrażenie Boga, okazanie boskiej Miłości, bezustannie wzrastamy w łasce i duchownem pojęciu. Każdy dzień uwidzimy wyraźniej że człowiecza jedność z Bogiem jest nierozłączalną. Powinniśmy obmyślać głęboko i często słowa ś. Pawła (Do Rzymian 8:35, 37-39): „Któż nas odłączy od miłości Chrystusowéj? czyli utrapienie? czyli ucisk? czyli prześladowanie? czyli głód? czyli nagość? czyli niebezpieczeństwo? czyli miecz? . . . Ale w tém wszystkiém przezwyciężamy przez tego, który nas umiłował. Albowiem pewienem tego, iż ani śmierć, ani żywot, ani aniołowie, ani księstwa, ani mocarstwa, ani teraźniejsze ani przyszłe rzeczy, ani wysokość, ani głębokość, ani żadne insze stworzenie nie będzie nas mogło odłączyć od miłości Bożej, która jest w Chrystusie Jezusie, Panu naszem."

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzy Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Solace

IT WAS MY FATHER, who was a glass blower, accustomed to swelter for long hours in front of fiery furnaces, condemned by grim economic necessity to live for forty years where he could see only factory chimneys and walk only along city streets, who nevertheless showed me, day by day, what strength and comfort comes from a love of nature.

He spoke always of the beauty and freshness of the early morning, which welcomed him when he came forth wearily after the grueling all-night shift. He always noticed the blue sky, or a golden leaf, or the fragrance of a rose. Our holidays were spent outside the city boundaries, wandering along the river banks, hunting for wild strawberries in hot, daisy-dotted fields.

My father's trade was one which offered no security. At times the flames roared continuously and the men worked both night and day, patiently shaping the molten glass. Then, the orders filled, the plant stood dark and still, and the dreaded unpaid lay-off sometimes stretched through weeks and months. But my father had a solace which endured. Now I, in turn, face an adult's problems and perplexities, grateful that the gift bestowed upon me when a child has never failed.

HAZEL HUMPHREYS

Invitation

My spiked wall is merely made
Of hollyhocks, my ivory tower
Of this tree's cool and emerald shade—
So do come in and spend an hour.

E. V. E.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Optimistic Mr. Kaiser ..... By Richard L. Strout

Senator Harry S. Truman's committee will hold open hearings starting July 28 on the ability of cargo-carrying airplanes to help meet the submarine menace.

Henry J. Kaiser, widely known West Coast shipbuilding specialist, and Glenn L. Martin, builder of the 70-ton "Mars" with payload carrying capacity of 14 tons, will be witnesses at some time in the hearings.

In a speech last July 19, Mr. Kaiser proposed that the United States of America build 5,000 such flying boats a year, in nine converted shipyards, and boldly argued that the assembly lines could be functioning in "six months or less"—say February, 1943—while maximum production could be achieved in "10 months or less." Mr. Kaiser did not make quite clear whether he added his 10 months to his original six months, which would bring the date to about the beginning of 1944, but from the internal evidence of his statement this seems to have been his intention.

Mr. Kaiser pointed out that a flying ship like the Mars can carry 100 fully-equipped men. With 5,000 of such planes, he said, an Army of 500,000 fully armed American soldiers can be landed in England in one day.

The remarkable possibilities of shuttle-service by fast-flying cargo planes have been previously mentioned in this column. Just as an example, a steamer can make only three round trips a year to Australia, while an airplane can theoretically make a round trip in a week. But unfortunately there is a good deal more to be said than that, even accepting all the breath-taking assumptions of Mr. Kaiser as true.

High officials here are sorrowfully pointing out difficulties in the way. They expect to be accused of being "brass hats" and of blocking a brilliant road to win the war. They anticipate tremendous popular pressure behind the Kaiser proposal or some modification of it. But as this controversy starts, which promises to be as protracted in its way as the controversy over synthetic rubber, they ask the public to remember certain things.

First and foremost primarily, they point out with weary persistence that the United States, for the first time, is operating in a shortage economy. Airplanes are made of critical materials of which there is an acute shortage. Steam vessels are made of steel, so that stopping nine shipyards and turning them over to airplane construction would not mean that the materials thus saved from shipbuilding could be used for airplanes. Airplanes are made of aluminum with all sorts of extra and special alloys and metals in their frames and engines and instrumentation of which there is a desperate shortage.

It is true an experimental airplane is now being made of stainless steel. But stainless steel is almost as scarce as aluminum or copper. A proposal exists for making airplanes of low-carbon steel. But these plans exist only on paper.

This is the cardinal difficulty in the way of a greatly enhanced airplane building program. Remember, officials say, we are building right up to the very limit of scarce material capacity already, bombers, fighting planes and even a big cargo-carrying airplane fleet that the public doesn't know much about. Any materials you take to build huge new carriers like the Mars simply means we must make fewer bombers, fighters or other airplane types, or reduce war production equivalently somewhere else.

The foregoing argument could be expanded indefinitely by officials, but that about summarizes it. Donald M. Nelson is a close friend of Mr. Kaiser's; he admires him, and last June 2 he appointed an able committee of air experts to review the whole cargo-carrying situation in relation to air. In their secret report this week they found much the same sort of implacable shortage of critical materials that was so conspicuous a feature of the problem of making synthetic rubber.

The other big difficulty, they point out, is the time factor. In the first place a new airplane type like the Mars almost certainly would not be used for mass production, at least at the start, because the complicated "planning engineering" has not been done.

With all the War Production Board's faith in Mr. Kaiser, they do not believe it could be done so soon as Mr. Kaiser hopes. If they are going to put all their eggs in one basket, the type would more likely be the new 25-ton Curtiss Commando, or something of the sort specially designed as a transport cargo-carrier. As a matter of fact military officials would be delighted to have 5,000 of this type or something like it, and they are doing their best to produce big planes right now.

President Roosevelt, as far back as May 3, 1941, ordered Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to make "a substantial increase" in heavy-bomber production. A program was then set in motion calling for production of 500 long-range bombers a month by the middle of this year. We may assume that that goal has not been reduced any since then. One of the bottlenecks is airplane engines. The 70-ton Mars requires four particularly powerful motors of 2,000 horsepower each. The new Commando is easier on horsepower, and its motors are interchangeable with other big airplanes.

Summing it up, military and WPB officials are willing to acknowledge the almost fantastic things that big air cargo carriers can do in war. The future belongs to them. There is hardly anything in Mr. Kaiser's statement with which they take flat issue. They decry, however, optimistic hopes of an easy way to win the war that leave out the two grim realities of shortness of materials and shortness of time.

Hull Bases World Peace on Valor of Free Peoples

Call for full defeat of Axis rebroadcast in nine languages to world listeners.

Strong agencies needed to bring rule of law in full power over the aggressor nations.

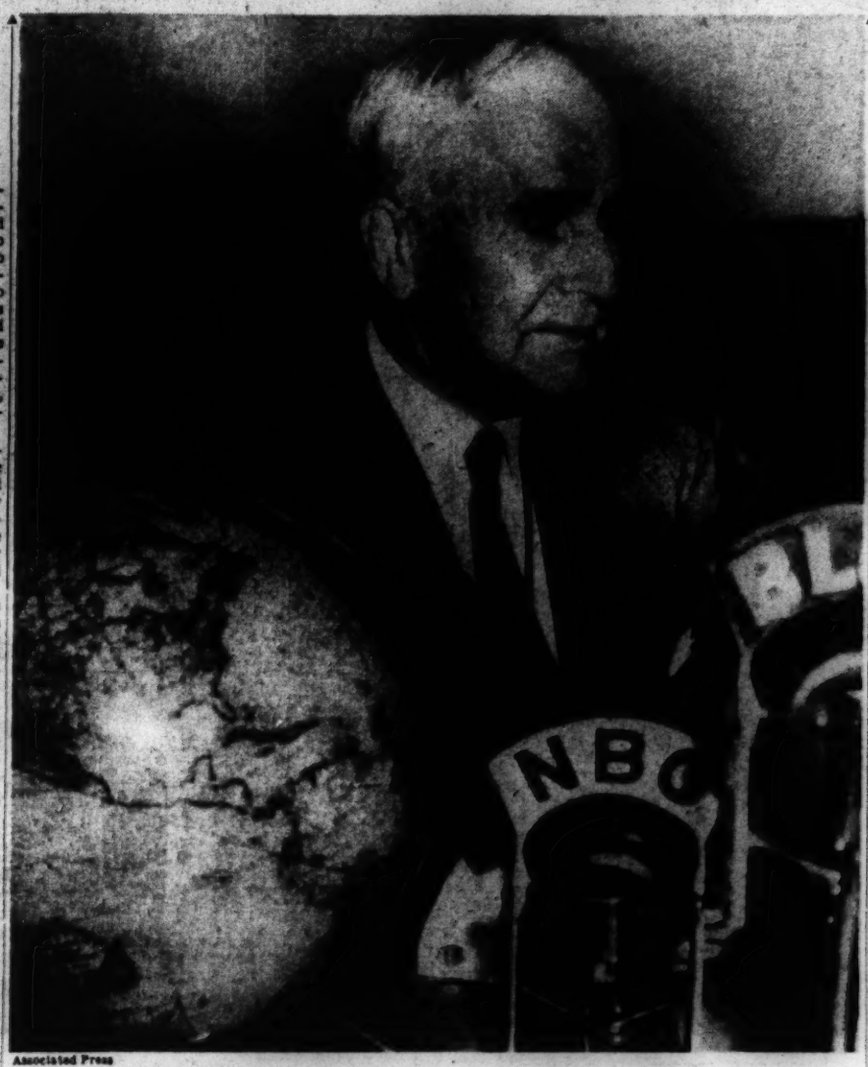
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's significantly heralded address, delivered Thursday evening to a world radio audience, was directed in part to an appeal to the conquered countries and to wavering neutrals to be ready to rise against the Axis whenever and wherever a second front or a third front should be opened. It was immediately rebroadcast in nine languages—English, French, German, Turkish, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, and Danish.

"We are united in our determination to destroy the world-wide forces of ruthless conquest and brutal enslavement," the Secretary of State told these harassed peoples. "Their defeat will restore freedom or the opportunity for freedom alike to all countries and all peoples.

"This latest assault on human freedom is, in a profound sense, a searching test for nations and for individuals. There is no surer way for men and for nations to show themselves unworthy of liberty than, by supine submission and refusal to fight, to render more difficult the task of those who are fighting for the preservation of human freedom—unless it be to align themselves, freely and voluntarily, with the destroyers of liberty. There is no surer way for men and for nations to show themselves worthy of liberty than to fight for its preservation, in any way that is open to them, against those who would destroy it for all.

"In the plans of the new tyrants of the East and of the West, there is no freedom of hope for anyone. If there be some people who believe that they can expect from Hitler or the Japanese war lords greater measure of freedom or of opportunity for freedom than they now possess, they need only look at the firing squads in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, France, Yugoslavia, at the concentration camps in Germany and Austria. They need only see the degradation of the forced laborers torn from every occupied country. They can learn the fraudulent quality of that brand of 'freedom' from the Chinese in Nanking, from the Filipinos in Manila, from the inhabitants of the East Indies.



Associated Press

Secretary Hull Calls on Remaining Neutrals to Fight Axis

With a globe at his side and microphones before him, Secretary of State Cordell Hull last night discussed plans for postwar peace. He advocated formation of an international agency to keep peace "by force, if necessary" and "adjustment of national armaments." He also called upon remaining neutrals to enter the fight against the Axis.

Plain Duty to Fight

"There is no chance for liberty for any people anywhere save through the victory of the free peoples. Never did a plainer duty to fight against its foes devolve upon all peoples who prize liberty and all who aspire to it. Never was such an opputunity for every people as have the people of the Philippines, to demonstrate its fitness both for the rights and the responsibilities of freedom—and, through proof given of its fitness, to create an overwhelming sentiment, in every country of the world, in support of its striving for liberty."

The Secretary frankly and bluntly served notice that offensive action by American forces is impending.

"We Americans are fighting to preserve our very existence," he said.

"They (the Axis powers) will have final and conclusive answer from our expanding armies, navies and air forces, operating side by side with our valiant allies and backed by our nation-wide industrial power and the courage, the determination and the ingenuity of our people. . . .

"We cannot win this war by standing at our borders and limiting ourselves to beating off attacks. Air, submarine and other forms of assault can be effectively defeated only if those attacked seek out and destroy the source of attack. We shall send all the aid that we can to our gallant allies. And we shall seek out our enemies and attack them at any and every point of the globe at which the destruction of the Axis forces can be accomplished most effectively, most speedily and most certainly."

Greater Resolution

Then Mr. Hull called on Americans to treat temporary reverses as occasions for greater resolution and greater determination.

"Temporary reverses," he said, "must not and will not be the occasion for weakness and discouragement. On the contrary, they are the signal for all true soldiers and patriots to strike back all the harder, with that superb resolution which never yields to force or threat of force."

There are, Mr. Hull pointed out, two lessons which have thus far remained unlearned throughout the ages.

"The first," he said, "is that man's innate striving for freedom cannot be extinguished. Since the world began, too many men have fought, suffered, and died for freedom—and not in vain—for doubt to remain on that score. And yet, over and over again would-be conquerors and enslavers of mankind have sought to translate their mad dreams of barbarous domination into reality.

"The second lesson is that liberty is truly won only when it is guarded by the same watchfulness, the same courage, the same willingness to fight for it which first secured it. Repeatedly throughout history, free men—having won the fight, having acquired precious rights and privileges which freedom brings—have dropped their guard, relaxed their vigilance, taken their freedom for granted.

Penalty of Laxness

"They have busied themselves with many things and have not noticed the beginnings of new tyrannies, the rise of new threats to liberty. They have become so abhorrent of force and cruelty that they have believed the bully and the gangster could be reformed by reason and justice or be defeated by passive resistance. And so they have been surprised and unprepared when the attacks have come again.

"It is perhaps too much to expect that tyrants will ever learn that man's longing for liberty cannot be destroyed. Dreams of conquest have their roots in diseased mentality. And that malady may well be ineradicable.

"But it is not too much to expect that free men may learn—and never forget—that lack of vigilance is the greatest danger to liberty; that enjoyment of liberty is the fruit of willingness to fight, suffer, and die for it; that the right to freedom cannot be divorced from the duty of defending it."

From beginning to end Mr. Hull's speech was a simple, eloquent, unadorned statement of why America is fighting and what America must do to preserve its security against war in the future. Other highlights in his speech were these:

The Nature of the War: "The conflict now raging throughout the earth is not a war of nation against nation. It is not a local or regional war or even a series of such wars. On the side of our enemies, led and driven by the most ambitious, depraved, and cruel leaders in history, it is an attempt to conquer and enslave this country and every country. On our side, the side of the United Nations, it is, for each of us, a life-and-death struggle for the preservation of our freedom, our homes, our very existence."

Why We Fight: "We are forced to fight because we ignored the simple, but fundamental fact that the price of peace and of the preservation of right and freedom among nations is the acceptance of international responsibilities.

"Events have demonstrated beyond question that each of the Axis powers was bent on unlimited conquest. As time went on, it became manifest that the United States and the whole Western Hemisphere were ultimate targets."

After the War: "The compelling demands of war are revealing how great a supply of goods can be produced for national defense. The needs of peace should be no less compelling, though some of the means of meeting them must be different.

"Toward meeting these needs, each and every nation should intensively direct its efforts to the creation of an abundance for peacetime life. This can only be achieved by a combination of the efforts of individuals, the efforts of groups, and the efforts of nations. Governments can and must help to focus the energies by encouraging, co-ordinating and aiding the efforts of individuals and groups.

"During this period of transition, the United Nations must continue to act in the spirit of cooperation which now underlies their war effort—to supplement and make more effective the action of countries individually in re-establishing public order, in providing swift relief, in meeting the manifold problems of readjustment.

"Beyond these, there will lie before all countries the great constructive task of building human freedom and Christian morality on firmer and broader foundations than ever before. This task, too, will of necessity call for both national and international action."

Extreme nationalism: "One of the greatest of all obstacles which in the past have impeded human progress and afforded breeding grounds for dictators, has been extreme nationalism. All will agree that nationalism and its spirit are essential to the healthy and normal political and economic life of a people, but when policies of nationalism—political, economic, social and moral—are carried to such extremes as to exclude and prevent necessary policies of international co-operation, they become dangerous and deadly.

"Nationalism, run riot between the last war and this war, defeated all attempts to carry out indispensable measures of international economic and political action; encouraged and facilitated the rise of dictators; and drove the world straight toward the present war.

"During this period narrow and shortsighted nationalism found its most virulent expression in the economic field. It prevented goods and services from flowing in volume at all adequate from nation to nation, and thus severely hampered the work of production, distribution and consumption and greatly retarded efforts for social betterment.

"No nation can make satisfactory progress when it is deprived, by its own action or by the action of others, of the immeasurable benefits of international exchange of goods and services."

A Better Economic World: "Building for the future in the economic sphere thus means that each nation must give substance and reality to programs of social and economic progress by augmenting production and using the greater output for the increase of general welfare; but not permitting it to be diverted or checked by special interests, private or public.

"It also means that each nation must play its full part in a system of world relations designed to facilitate the production and movement of goods in response to human needs.

"With peace among nations reasonably assured, with political stability established, with economic shackles removed, a vast fund of resources will be released in each nation to meet the needs of progress, to make possible for all of its citizens an advancement toward higher living standards, to invigorate the constructive forces of initiative and enterprise.

"The nations of the world will then be able to go forward in the manner of their own choosing in all avenues of human betterment more completely than they ever have been able to do in the past. They will do so through their own efforts and with complete self-respect. Continuous self-development of nations and individuals in a framework of effective co-operation with others is the sound and logical road to the higher standards of life which we all crave and seek.

"No nation will find this easy. Neither victory nor any form of postwar settlement will of itself create a millennium. Rather, we shall be offered an opportunity to eliminate vast obstacles and wastes; to make available additional means of advancing national and international standards, to create new facilities whereby the natural resources of the earth and the products of human hands and brains can be more effectively utilized for the promotion of human welfare."

The Spirit of Victory: "For the immediate present, the all-important issue is that of winning the war—winning it as soon as possible and winning it decisively. Into that we must put our utmost effort—now and every day until victory is won.

"A bitter armed attack on human freedom has aroused mankind to new heights of courage, determination, and moral strength. It has evoked a spirit of work, sacrifice, and co-operative effort. With that strength and with that spirit we shall win."

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Negro, by Serving Well, May Help Himself ..... By Kimmis Hendrick

In nothing seems the American Negro more magnificently himself than in his singing. When he sings, he is not an underprivileged minority. When he sings, he proves that he has laid hold on that joy of living which is the universal privilege of mankind.

This was strikingly illustrated during the 33d annual Conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently convened in Los Angeles. Strikingly, because even though there were heard at its meetings undertones of impatience with American democracy, every session began with choral singing of such wide appeal that it promised one thing from the first: That the Conference would end, as it did, on a high note of conviction regarding the Negro's duty to America's destiny.

The disquiet of the American Negro is not past understanding. Called upon to fight for the liberties of mankind, he is acutely conscious of how few of them he himself possesses. That awareness could become a subtle susceptibility to propaganda directed from the Axis if it were nurtured, but happily for America and for the Negro, there are signs that the Negro's native ability to think for himself is coming to the fore and that it is getting the leadership it deserves from those charged with the future of democracy.

No single agency of government, it is safe to say, has ever done more in a short time for the Negro than the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has done in the 80 weeks of its existence. Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, white man of learning and understanding who is President of the pioneer Negro school, Hampton Institute, told the Los Angeles Conference what the President's Committee, of which he is chairman, has accomplished. Briefly, his heartening report was that in spite of more gains needed, industry all over America is being roused to realize that the Negro deserves a place in defense work that traditional labor prejudice would deny him.

The situation of minorities employed in the Federal Government, he said, improves steadily. There is still much to be done, especially in local Federal agencies, where there is yet considerable discrimination against Jews, Negroes, and women.

At the Conference, other addresses were delivered on the place of the Negro in the armed forces and in the eyes of the law, addresses filled with protest. Whenever anyone said, "We must fight injustice!" the delegates were ready with enthusiastic applause. The promptness of those delegates to stand up to the word "injustice" would have seemed frightening to an observer but for one other thing: Their equal promptness to hear with deep thanks anyone like Dr. MacLean who could say, in effect, we are making gains for justice in America, gains in which you share.

A Negro newspaperwoman sounded the depths of patience when she asked for the setting aside as secondary all Negro aims other than helping to defeat Hitlerism. To one observer, it seemed as though the Conference were going to heed this plea only grudgingly, but that it did heed it was no better attested than by the attention it gave Wendell Willkie, chief speaker on the closing day.

"You are here today as leaders," Mr. Willkie reminded a vast audience of Negroes. "You have been sore tried with many of the practices of our democracy. And it is right and just that you should be alert to every opportunity to remove discriminations that exist against your people. But you will find your largest opportunity to help your people in leading them to give their utmost to the preservation and advancement of our democracy. Thus by serving greatly they will share greatly in building among us a society in which all men will have justice and a real freedom."

One of the choirs whose singing opened a session of the Conference caught this same message in the words of a rousing, heart-reassuring spiritual:

"I've heard of a city called Heaven,
I've started to make it my home."

To Change the Subject:

Mrs. Paddleby Is Surprised ..... By Margaret Williamson

"This time," remarked Horace with noticeable emphasis, "you are going to admit that I was right." At which he reopened his newspaper, drew his chair nearer to the reading lamp, and was lost to his family—as he thought—for the rest of the evening.

But his observation caught Mrs. Paddleby's sensitive ear, and the significance of it escaped her. She supposed it was true that, every now and again, Horace was right about something. It could hardly have been helped occasionally. She could not recall many instances, however; it was far easier to dwell upon the many conspicuous times when she had been proved triumphantly right. About old Irish Mike, for example. Horace had insisted he would be worthless in their garden. For he looked a veritable tramp, and when one gave him an order about pulling up weeds or cutting down the iris, one had no assurance that Mike had understood and would obey.

Mrs. Paddleby knew that Mike's chief enthusiasm was for mowing the lawn. That he did promptly and efficiently once a week; then, reluctantly, if one of the family was watching, he would trim the edges of the lawn, pull weeds from the zinnia bed, or turn on the sprinkler. It was true that he needed a bit of persuasion. But, then, who didn't? It had been unfair—that insinuation of Horace's that Mike had had but slight contact with gardening outside the Irish Valley of the Boyne.

"We haven't any peat bog," said Horace, "and we are not interested in the abundance of shamrocks in our grass."

But there was much to be said for Mike, who was faithfulness itself. As regularly as Tuesday came around, Mike came with it—something which could not have been claimed for certain previous toilers in the Paddlebys' garden.

You see how it was, then. Mrs. Paddleby knew she was usually right. So what could Horace mean?

Her husband smiled as he glanced over the top of his newspaper and saw that Mrs. Paddleby was restive. She sat one way in her chair, then she rose, shook out her skirts, and sat down again another way; she sighed and pushed her book aside. Horace knew she was trying to remember what he meant, hoping she would not have to agree that he was right. Queer it was so hard for her, but he had observed her for a good many years now and that's how it always was.

"You have forgotten all about it," said Horace suddenly. "It happened a long while ago. I bought something that you didn't approve of. It just came to me and I did it. It seemed sheer folly and you lost no time in pointing that out. In those days, we used our big car whenever we liked; there was plenty of gasoline and the market was glutted with tires. But I did what you wished. I put the little thing away, where you wouldn't see it. Thank goodness, I didn't sell it! You—yes, even you—are going to be pleased with me this time. You wouldn't, by any chance, like to come out with me and look into the tool shed?"

Mrs. Paddleby rose uneasily and followed. They went down the little slope behind the lilacs. Horace unlocked the door. It was dark inside, but in a moment Mrs. Paddleby could see something small, strangely shaped and colored a bright yellow, which did bear a slight resemblance to a motor car.

Mrs. Paddleby said nothing. She watched Horace push it out upon the lower lawn. He opened a faintly squeaking door, then cautiously slid in one foot, and after it his long, thin body and his other foot. He lay there on the small of his back, looked at Mrs. Paddleby, and patted the seat beside him. Mrs. Paddleby, still silent, who was quite as tall as Horace and considerably wider, looked and measured and then folded herself up as small as possible and sat beside her husband. She could not look at him yet. There might, by a stretch of the imagination, be just room for Willie between them.

Horace was still looking at his wife and smiling. After one uncertain moment, she smiled back in unquestioned approval—thinking how pleasing it was to applaud one's husband. "Yes," she said under her breath, "this time you were right, Horace. I confess it. I had forgotten, as you said. Next time, I might be more willing to trust you. Forty-five, do they say? Is it fifty? Or even sixty? Just how many miles will it do to the gallon?"

Hull's Speech Interests British

LONDON, July 24 (AP) — The speech of Secretary of State Cordell Hull calling upon all liberty-loving peoples to help defeat the Axis drew expressions of keen interest and satisfaction from well-informed British circles today.

There was no immediate official comment on the address, which was radiocast by short wave radio from Washington last night.

Some sources linked Mr. Hull's words with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's declaration yesterday for postwar British and American co-operation. There was speculation over the implied warnings to neutrals.

"These two speeches are absolutely complementary," said one Briton. "They show that our leaders fortunately are in tune.

"It is a bit tricky to interpret specifically what neutrals Hull had in mind, since he was at pains not to give names. It seems he had a rather large group in mind. He made an excellent talk."

'Proposed Before'

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, July 24 (AP)—The impression created among the people of Japan by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's speech last night is that it contains "hardly an iota of improvement upon what the United States has proposed before, including Woodrow Wilson's League and Frank Kellogg's peace machinery," the Domei Agency declared today.

The Domei article, by Masao Dodo, author of a book entitled "Ten Years of Roosevelt," said further:

"For Hull to claim American right to leadership in enforcing peace upon the rest of the world is temerity of the grossest order. Ten years of Hull at the helm of American diplomacy saw the American Government knock one prop after another from under the world's peace structure until finally they invited war in the Pacific."

'Remarkable'

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's radio address last night was termed one of "the remarkable series of declarations by American public men" by The Times, in London, the BBC reported in a radiocast heard here by CBS.

The address "holds out the heartening prospects that after this war we shall not repeat the mistakes that were made after the last," the BBC quoted The Times as saying, "and helps to remove the suspicion that the world, after the present shattering experience, will go back to its old ways and its old battles."

House Gives Absent Soldiers Ballot in Coming Elections

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — Over the persistent but futile objections of a small group of Southern members, the House passed and sent to the Senate last night legislation to give absent soldiers a chance to vote in the forthcoming elections.

The controversial measure was finally approved by a standing vote of 134 to 19 after the minority bloc, led by Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, forced numerous roll calls on the ground that the legislation was the "opening wedge" to federal control of state elections.

Those 25-minute calls of the roll of members brought open charges on the floor of "shameful filibuster," and "delaying tactics."

The measure would provide that in time of war, notwithstanding any provision of state law relating to elections, including registration requirements, those in the armed services otherwise qualified should be entitled to vote for electors of President, Vice-President and Senators and House members.

It would apply to those persons, including "sailorettes," nurses and members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, who are serving in the land or naval forces of the United States in the Continental United States, including Alaska "who are absent from their place of residence."

As Mr. Rankin forced roll call after roll call, members complained against his tactics—which caused the House to remain in session into the evening—and more than 20 of them added their names to the 160-odd already placed on a petition to force House consideration of legislation to wipe out poll tax requirements as a prerequisite to voting. Such petitions require the signatures of 218 members.

Representative John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio, for one, told the House that the "shameful filibuster" had caused him to change his mind about legislating by petitions, and that he had added his name.

When Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia said that the soldiers' vote bill "makes it easy for the people in the armed services to exercise their franchise in elections," Mr. Rankin broke in to assert:

"This is merely an attempt to get the camel's nose under the tent and destroy the election laws in every State in the Union."

"It will do no such thing," Mr. Cox retorted.

From the well of the House, Representative John Jennings, Jr., (R) of Tennessee cried out that "the real opposition" to passage of the measure "is to draw the bar sinister across the brow of the Negro."

"We have put them in uniform," he shouted, "and I am willing to say they have the right to vote."

The debate itself opened with the assertion of Representative Robert L. Ramsay (D) of West Virginia, the bill's author, that those "in sympathy with its purpose believe that those in the armed service, ready to lay down their lives on the altar of sacrifice, are registered not only as voters but as real Americans, and have a right to cast their ballots."

King Closes Debate On Canadian Draft

OTTAWA, July 24 (AP)—The Government's bill enabling it to impose conscription for overseas service anytime it sees fit was given third and final reading by the Canadian House of Commons last night by a vote of 141 to 43.

After passage by the Senate, where the action is but a formality, the bill goes to the Governor-General for signature.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King closed debate on the bill, declaring that he knew he had the confidence of the country behind him in his support of the measure.

St. Louis Cardinals Still Entertain Ambitions to Pass Brooklyn Dodgers

Navy's Material Is Abundant; Service Teams Face Alabama

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Football practice is already well under way at the Naval pre-flight training school over on the University of Georgia campus at Athens, despite the mid-summer weather. The boys are working out in the hot sun in full uniform, and are already doing a bit of scrimmaging.

With this much head start over the colleges they will play, most of whom cannot begin practice until Sept. 1, because of Conference rules, and with All-Americas, and all-this-Conference and all-that-Conference, quarterbacks, tackles, centers, ends, etc., a dime a dozen, the picture doesn't look very good for the Navy's opponents this fall.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two service teams, one of them the Athens Naval pre-flight training station team mentioned above, appear on the revised official football schedule of the University of Alabama, just released by Coach Frank Thomas. The other service team is the Pensacola Naval Air Station, which replaces Mississippi Southern, the latter having abandoned football for the duration.

When Bobby Foxx, an All-America back under Coach Bob Neyland, graduated from Tennessee, Frank Thomas thought he had seen the last of him as an opponent of the Crimson Tide. Imagine how Thomas feels after scheduling the Athens Naval School to open his morning paper and see where Foxx has just been assigned to the Athens unit, and will play in their backfield this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Wallace Butts, the "little round man" of the University of Georgia is putting in plenty of roadwork these days. Butts, who has the reputation of always having put out about as much work as any of his players, is getting in shape early to fill the shoes of assistant coaches Bill Hartman, Quinton Lumpkin and "Spec" Towns who are now officers in the armed forces, in addition to his own.

It is interesting to note that Butts' record shows he has never failed to produce championship teams at every school where he has coached. After leaving Mercer University in the early 20's, where he was a star end, his prep teams won championships at the Old Madison, Ga. A. & M., Georgia Military College, and Male High School at Louisville, Ky. Last year his Georgia Bulldogs annexed the Orange Bowl crown in his third year as head coach, keeping his record intact.

♪ ♪ ♪

Umpires in most of the minor leagues, playing on the eastern seaboard, are now staying in one town much longer than usual to conserve gasoline and tires.

Most minor league umpires travel in private automobiles, as it wouldn't do for them to travel in busses with the players—especially after a close game where some questionable decisions were made. So the majority of the minor league presidents are revising their umpire schedules to cut down on traveling. This means that the boys in blue serge won't get to see as much of the country in the future as they have in the past.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dew Drops from Dixie:—Big Dale Alexander, who won the American League batting crown 10 years ago, has resigned as manager of the Greenville, Tenn. team of the Appalachian League, and is now drumming up votes for sheriff, which job he hopes to clinch in the early August election . . . Ernie Harwell, sports commentator for Radio Station WSB in Atlantic, has enlisted in the Marines . . . He will report to Parris Island, S. C., for "boot" training next week . . . Leo Moon, former colorful southpaw Southern League hurler, has quite baseball and taken a war job in the shipyards at New Orleans . . . Leo said riding those busses in the Sally League was too much.

Bill Terry was recently made a special policeman in Jacksonville, Fla., by the mayor . . . Speaking of Jacksonville, the Tars have a likely looking young Cuban lefthander name Adrian Zabala, who looks like a sure 25-game winner this year . . . Terry was reported to be looking him over . . De Land, Fla., fans recently wired the St. Louis Browns congratulations on upholding De Land's reputation for having never had a team that trained there finish out of the money.

Eldon R. Lindsey

Harrison-Davis Named Coaches

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Lawrence (Pops) Harrison and John E. (Wardy) Davis have been named head basketball and baseball coaches, respectively, at the University of Iowa, it was announced by Director of Athletics E. G. Schroeder.

Harrison and Davis, formerly assistant coaches on the staff here, succeed Lieut. Rolle Williams and Lieut. Otto Vogel, who are now in the Navy and stationed at the Iowa pre-flight base.

Name Pros Take Lead For Honors

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—The Tam O'Shanter golf tournament, unlimited, made considerable sense today for a change, because Byron Nelson and Lawson Little, two of the game's great players, were winging along in front of the field in the $15,000 open event with identical scores of 67—five strokes under par—after the first round of the 72-hole contest.

Nelson, last year's winner here and possibly the finest medal player in the game today, shot his round early to get the jump on some 138 professionals and a flock of distracted amateurs, who were otherwise wrapped up in their own match-play championship.

Little, on his record certainly the most formidable match player in the world, came in just before dark last night to tie Nelson and announce his candidacy for the first prize of $2,500 that will be handed out Sunday.

By coincidence, the two leaders clashed in the Ryder Cup matches at Detroit last week and wound up all square after 36 hard-fought holes. After his round here, Little said he was playing his best golf since he won the national open title two years ago. For his part, Nelson said he was back on his game for the first time since he captured the Master's meet at Atlanta last Spring.

Gib Sellers of Walled Lake, Mich., was right behind the leaders with a 68, while Dick Metz and Clayton Heafner were next at 69. Ben Hogan, the game's consistent money winner, was in threatening position with a 71.

Three Negro professionals, Howard Wheeler of Los Angeles, Calvin Searles of New Orleans and Edison Marshall of Indianapolis, each equalled par 72. Wheeler is the long fellow who uses a backhanded grip with such amazing results.

The amateurs, after two days of furious battle, had reduced themselves to a quartet—Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., the national champion; John Holmstrom of Rockford, Ill.; Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., and Mike Stolarik, storekeeper third class at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. In the 36-hole semifinal matches today Wehrle met Holmstrom and Ward tackled Stolarik.

Two defeated amateurs, Johnny Lehman of Chicago and Pat Abbott of Pasadena, led their compatriots in the open division of the tournament, each having shot a 71 in his first round yesterday. Ward had to go 23 holes to eliminate Earl Stewart, the '41 intercollegiate champion, in their third-round match.

Lebel Eliminates Joe Williamson In Maine Tournament

BULLETIN

PORTLAND, Maine, July 24 (AP)—Ray Lebel of Lewiston, 1940 champion, and George Wilson of Scarboro gained the final round of the Maine Resident amateur golf championship at the Portland Country Club today

PORTLAND, Maine, July 24 (AP)—Firing a one over par 36 on the first nine holes and continuing his sharpshooting on the return trip, Ray Lebel of Lewiston eliminated defending champion Lieut. Joe Williamson from the Maine Resident amateur golf championship tournament here yesterday, 4 and 3, in the quarter-final round.

At the turn, Lebel, 1940 titlist, was 2 up on Williamson, of Augusta and Fort Levett.

Walter Tibbetts of the host Portland Country Club, emerged from the round as a tourney dark horse by knocking out Dr. Alton Richardson of Waterville, 4 and 3.

Dr. F. C. Tyson of Augusta, tournament veteran, bowed to George Wilson of Scarboro, 1 up, in the round's closest match.

Frank Tirabassi of Portland's Riverside Club completed the lineup for today's semifinal round by defeating Ernest Olsen, a clubmate, 2 and 1.

Lebel will meet Tirabassi and Wilson will have Tibbetts as his opponent in the semifinals. The 18-hole final round also is scheduled for today.

President Now Colonel

KANSAS CITY, July 23 (AP)—George Trautman, President of the American Association, has received notification of his appointment as a Colonel in the Army Specialist Corps.

Trautman, here for the annual all-star baseball game, said his duties primarily would consist of the procurement of commissioned manpower for the Army.

The commission, he added, will in no way interfere with his continuation as President of the Association.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	16	1	0	1.000
Salvo	15	4	3	.571
Yost	23	8	4	.571
Sain	36	4	3	.571
Tobin	17	5	13	.357
Javery	27	6	12	.333
Wallace	17	1	2	.333
Earley	17	2	7	.333
Errickson	21	2	5	.286
Donovan	16	1	4	.200

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	2	0	1.000
Brown	21	4	3	.714
Dobson	17	6	4	.600
Hughson	21	10	5	.588
Wagner	15	9	5	.566
Newsome	15	7	7	.500
Judd	15	7	7	.500
Terry	14	4	6	.400
Ryba	9	1	2	.333
Dutland	13	0	1	.000

Has His Trees to Retire To

Associated Press

Chicago Pitcher Grows Special Trees.

Claude Passeau of the Chicago Cubs, high man on the team pitching parade, devotes his off-season time to specialized farming which includes acres of imported oil trees. Although some players shun the number 13, the Chicago veteran asked for the number and his record of 14 victories and seven defeats reveals that supposed-superstition's weakness. Left, heading for the pitcher's mound; center, ready for delivery; right, pitching form.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Passeau and His Farming

You would think that one of the top pitchers in baseball, when cornered in the dugout, would rather talk about the hitters and how he gets them out, or the tough climb up through the minors to the big leagues. But not Claude Passeau, ace right-hander of the Chicago Cubs. The square-jawed southerner who labors under Jimmy Wilson, likes to tell you about his 640-acre farm down in the southeast corner of the State of Mississippi.

Located about 38 miles from Mobile, Passeau has 70 head of cattle, a tractor, two teams of mules and a flock of pigs, and raises cotton, sugar cane, peanuts, and tung oil trees. In fact, baseball is almost secondary with him now.

Went to Sea

When the hurler gets going on farming, he always spends more time on his tung oil trees.

"I first got interested in tung oil while I was knocking around the world on a freighter," Passeau said. "Being close to Mobile, where a lot of ships come and go, I eventually got a job and went to sea. I figured that when the ship came in in the Spring, I could hook up with a ball club. Back in those days I wasn't making good money, and didn't seem to be getting anywhere in the game.

"But I've always been glad I did go on the water, because it was there that I got the idea of growing tung oil trees," Claude went on. "I learned that the United States was getting all of its tung oil from China, which is the only country in the world where the tree grows wild. When the war with Japan started, they couldn't ship it to us any more. Of course, the market price here rose.

"It happens that Mississippi—the southern part—is an ideal spot to raise the tung tree. I think there are about 100,000 acres of them in this country and more than half are in my home state. Well, when I got the chance to buy some land down there I jumped at it and went into business. And now I work harder in the winter taking care of the farm, than I do in the summer playing ball. This is a vacation for me.

"It has worked into a good business for me, because I cultivate in the spring and don't have to do anything again until the fall," Passeau pointed out. "In between I can do all the pitching I want to. The tung tree looks like a walnut tree and grows what resembles a Brazilian nut. It is from the nuts, of course, that you get the oil. They sell now for about $90 a ton, and because the oil is used for defense work, the price will probably keep going up."

Handsome Return

Passeau has an orchard of about 140 acres, taking care of some 10,000 trees. As they now have been planted six years, the nuts should bring a handsome return some time in '42. And they couldn't be producing at a better time.

Passeau graduated from Millsaps College in 1932 with a bachelor of science degree and plunged into professional baseball without an interruption—with Decatur of the Three-I League. It was in '34 that he went to sea in the off-season.

Pittsburgh looked him over in '35. The next spring he turned up with the Phillies. In May of '39 the Cubs got him in a trade. He won 20 games for the Windy City outfit in 1940, and at 14 and seven today stands a good chance of scaling the charmed level again in '42. The fact that Lou Novikoff has started pounding the ball, giving the attack a lift, has not hurt Passeau's chances. The Bruins have shown the National League more power in this season's second half, than they did the first time around.

California Stars Reach Semifinals

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 (AP)—Two California stars blasted their way into the semifinals of the Middle States women's tennis tourney at the Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday.

Top-seeded Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, eliminated Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, New York, 6—2, 6—1, while third-seeded Louise Brough of Beverly Hills defeated Mrs. Madge Harshaw Vosters, 6—1, 6—3.

In the semifinals today Miss Osborne meets Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., while Miss Brough encounters Katharine Winthrop of Boston. Miss Hart and Miss Winthrop gained the round of four Wednesday.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ted Schroeder defeated Don McNeill, 6—3, 7—5, in quarter-finals of Seabright tennis tournament.

Three Years Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers purchased Fred (Dixie) Walker from Detroit Tigers of American League.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig's two home runs were in vain as New York Yankees dropped second-straight game to Chicago White Sox.

IC4-A to Keep Sports Program Next 12 Months

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The executive committee of the I. C. A. A. A. voted unanimously at its annual meeting yesterday to continue the association's full sports program during the coming 12 months.

In addition, the group decided "wherever possible to increase and intensify competition in order to take every advantage of sport's recognized benefits to a nation at war."

Dates for the association's three championship meets for 1942-43, all to be held here, were approved. They are: cross country, Nov. 16; indoor track, March 6; and outdoor track, May 28-29.

Harold R. Gilbert of Penn State was elected President for the ensuing year. Other officers named were Pincus Sober of C. C. N. Y., vice-president, and Asa S. Bushnell of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, secretary-treasurer.

Other members of the committee are J. Harold Wittner, Union; Ralph H. Young, Michigan State; William J. Bingham, Harvard; Roy M. Hawley, West Virginia, and S. W. A. Murphy, Manhattan.

Patty Wins Title

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 24 (AP)—Budge Patty of Los Angeles, the national junior champion, defeated Bob Falkenburg of New York, the former national Boys' titlist, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6, yesterday, in the final round of the eastern tennis center's junior tournament.

Billy Southworth's Club Here for Four Contests

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There was a time, not very long ago, when the Brooklyn Dodgers seemed to have the National League pennant—their second in a row—all packed and ready to deliver to Ebbets Field faithful. Their margin was a rather convincing 9½ games over the St. Louis Cardinals and Leo Durocher could seem to do no wrong on the ball field. While the Cards were winning one a day, he was winning two. As somebody wrote a long while ago, the race was all over but the shouting.

However, as the Cardinals opened a four-game series with the Braves this afternoon, Billy Southworth was very much in the pennant race. In fact, there are plenty of ball players in the league who think he will pass the Dodgers before the end of September.

Most Homers

It may be that the St. Louis club misses the heavy bludgeon of Johnny Mize, who is now first basing for the New York Giants, but one would never suspect it by looking at the averages. The Cards were headed only by the Dodgers when figures were last released and the difference was a mere seven percentage points. The home run standing was 37 for St. Louis, 33 for Brooklyn.

If Southworth continues to trail Durocher until the race runs out, fielding may be the reason. The same day the batting averages were printed, the Redbirds were no better than sixth among team defenses. Only the Pirates and Phils were lower. At the same time, the Dodgers were on top. Too, the Cards and Giants were low teams in the double play department. Who was first? The Phils, of all people.

Cooper Out

The news about the Phils may be the hint that the defensive angle actually plays a minor role in the flag race, for Hans Lobert's crew has been out of sight for several weeks.

Cardinal stock shot upward last week when they took three out of four from the Brooks in a series at Sportsman's Park. It was a hot series, as series usually are when the two get together in the same ball park. Southworth lost Mort Cooper, his ace right-hander, for several days, but Durocher saw Pete Reiser also sidelined for a while.

Cooper is still high man on the mound staff with 12 won and only four lost. Young John Beazley, however, is pressing at 11 and four. Howard Krist, bull pen star of a year ago who is now starting stands at seven and one. Harry Gumbert, Max Lanier and Ernie White have also been starting.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Ladies' Day game at Braves Field tomorrow starts at 2 o'clock . . . The Braves and Cardinals play two on Sunday . . . Walker, Musial, Kurowski and W. Cooper are the .300 hitters on the Redbirds . . . Jim Tobin this afternoon was trying for his second victory over the Southworth clan . . . He beat them 6-2 on their last visit to Boston . . . Prior to today the Cards had won eight, lost five in their series with the locals . . . The American League schedule takes the Red Sox to St. Louis tonight for a game with the Browns, who have taken four in a row from them . . . The Sox also play a single game tomorrow and a double-header Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Manager Joe Cronin appeared at third base yesterday as the Red Sox ended a losing streak at Chicago, beating the White Sox, 5-4 . . . The Skipper contributed his third homer . . . Pete Fox hit his first four-bagger in a Boston uniform . . . Ted Williams and Bobby Doerr were tied for the American League batting this morning . . . Dom Di Maggio now has eight stolen bases, for the Red Sox lead . . . He is one up on Johnny Pesky, who yesterday was tossed out of a big league game for the first time—by Umpire Ed Rommel.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	63	29	.685	
Boston	51	39	.567	11
Cleveland	52	42	.553	12
St. Louis	49	45	.521	15
Detroit	47	49	.490	18
Chicago	38	52	.422	24
Washington	36	57	.387	27½
Philadelphia	37	60	.381	28½

Results July 23

Boston 5, Chicago 4.
Washington 5, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 3, New York 2. (11 inns.)
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	64	27	.703	
St. Louis	56	33	.629	7
New York	48	43	.527	16
Cincinnati	47	43	.522	16½
Chicago	45	49	.479	20½
Pittsburgh	41	47	.466	21½
Boston	38	57	.400	28
Philadelphia	25	65	.278	38½

Results July 23

New York 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.
Only games scheduled

Eric Tipton's Mid-Season Trip to Reds No New Role

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Eric Tipton thinks he's a pretty fortunate fellow, even if he does have to ride in upper berths and knows he is No. 842 or thereabouts in the list of players the Cincinnati Reds have tried out to plug the ever-leaking hole in left field the past few years.

Eric is the mid-season rookie the Reds obtained recently from Kansas City, and whose first two hits for Bill McKechine were a triple and a home run.

The term rookie is used advisedly, as this is not his first trip to the big show. He was hired by Connie Mack in June, 1939, and finished the season with the Athletics, but he was shipped to Toronto the next year. He's a little put out at Connie because he never took him to training camp, "and you know how us eastern boys would like to go to California."

Gridiron Fame

He's a modest, personable young fellow, whose gridiron fame overshadows his baseball career. He's the one who kicked Duke's scoreless wonders into the Rose Bowl a few years back. He was on the pro football draft list, but passed up the chance for gridiron money, thinking he could do better playing baseball. He had begun to have his doubts when the Reds came to his rescue.

He hasn't been with the Reds long enough yet to know who's who, but he knows they're a swell bunch of fellows, even though they do make him ride in an upper. He's in good company there, though.

"All the pitchers ride in uppers except the one who is to work the next day," he explains.

Right-Handed Hitter

He's a right-handed hitter who packs power, something the Reds have used very sparingly this year. He was hitting about .307 when he left Kansas City, with 31 of his 96 blows going for extra bases.

He has no particular phobias or superstitions. Johnny Neun, the Kansas City manager, has enough superstitions to go around for everyone on the ball club.

Tipton's home is in Petersburg, Va., but he spends autumns as freshman football coach at William and Mary College. He's quite astonished at the pairing of Bob Neyland and Wallace Wade to coach the Army all-star gridders, as, playing under Wade, he knows the rivalry that existed between the two. He has nothing but kind words for his former mentor.

"A swell fellow," he opines. "But he does have some of the boys a little scared of him. I was myself at first, but he always treated me fine."

Getting back to his new job, he views his future hopefully, but not with undue optimism. He knows what a spot that left field position is. He would like to make a training trip with a Big League club once, though. This is his second trip up, and he has yet to see what happens in a major league Spring camp.

Lots of rookies could tell him, though. That's where the youngsters work their heads off and look great, and then are given a ticket to Indianapolis or San Diego when the season starts. He's getting a break by jumping into the middle of things.

Minor Leagues

Results July 23

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 9-6, Montreal 4-0 (3d game called end of eighth).
Baltimore 4, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 5, Syracuse 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

All Stars 6, Kansas City 2.
(No regular games scheduled.)

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 14, Portland 11.
Hollywood 11, Los Angeles 1.
San Diego 4, Sacramento 3 (10 inns.).
Oakland 5, San Francisco 7.

Texas League

Beaumont 4, Ft. Worth 1.
Dallas 3, Shreveport 2 (10 inns.).
(Only games scheduled.)

Southern Association

Knoxville 6, Birmingham 5.
Little Rock 6, Atlanta 5.
Chattanooga 5, Memphis 1.
New Orleans 6-3, Nashville 0-5.

Eastern League

Scranton 5, Springfield 0.
Elmira 5, Binghamton 2.
Albany 3, Williamsport 0.
Hartford 8, Wilkes-Barre 1.

Athletic Talent Now in Navy

Associated Press

Aiding Uncle Sam against the Axis are these dozen athletes, who before the war were banner names in the sports world. Left to right: Emilio Bruno, leading Judo instructor; Fred Apostoli, former middleweight boxing champion; Bill Strannigan, basketball player from the University of Wyoming; Ace Parker, Brooklyn Dodger and Duke University grid star; Sam Snead, recent winner of the P. G. A. title and one of the big money winners in golf; Bill Krauss, national swimming champion; Billy Soose, retired middleweight champion; Vinnie Smith, former Pittsburgh catcher; Fred Hutchinson, former Detroit pitcher; Johnny Fischer, former national amateur and college golf champion; Billy Brown, national A. A. U. track champion, and Chet Gladchuck, former Boston College and New York Giant center. All except Apostoli, Snead and Smith are chief specialists attached to the Norfolk Naval Training Station.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Lombardi	304	32	71	8	33	.366
Wasne	212	25	58	1	22	.274
Holmes	242	44	64	4	21	.264
Klutz	142	16	38	1	20	.268
Fernandez	334	50	90	6	30	.269
Miller	270	34	63	4	28	.233
Gromp	247	9	53	2	16	.215
Roberge	66	6	14	1	6	.212
West	221	33	65	10	39	.294
Demaree	127	19	42	2	24	.331
Cuccinello	82	9	15	1	7	.183
Sisti	236	31	53	4	26	.225
Ross	153	13	32	1	16	.209
Cooney	152	16	35	0	6	.230
Masi	60	10	7	0	1	.175

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	69	5	17	3	13	.247
Williams	387	74	124	19	64	.320
Doerr	316	58	107	13	64	.339
Pesky	331	54	114	6	32	.345
Newsome	53	4	14	0	3	.264
Di Maggio	308	68	110	10	52	.357
Lupien	119	12	31	2	11	.260
Tabor	333	37	84	5	35	.252
Finney	310	36	82	1	22	.265
Fox	126	20	45	1	21	.357
Peacock	105	9	25	0	9	.238
Conroy	177	17	35	2	11	.198
Campbell	13	3	3	0	0	.231
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	333,235
1942 volume to date	55,405,596
1941 volume to date	76,242,489

Stocks Easy; Rail Interest Slows Decline

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Light bidding for selected rails and industrials helped cushion general declining tendencies in today's stock market.

The list drooped at the start but offerings were exceptionally small and trends began to stiffen here and there after midday. While fractional recessions ruled in the closing hour, there were a few wider setbacks. An assortment of modest plus marks was in evidence at the last.

Dealings were slack throughout and the failure of any real selling pressure to appear was the most encouraging feature of the session. Transfers were around 250,000 shares.

Talk of the market being oversold in Wednesday's relapse, sharpest since June 22, was a bolstering influence. Continued tax apprehension, waning of inflation inspiration and disturbing battle bulletins from Russia received the principal blame for recovery apathy.

Stocks in the resistant area included Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Montgomery Ward, J. C. Penney, Pepsi-Cola, American Smelting, Western Union and Consolidated Edison.

On the offside most of the day were American Can, Eastman Kodak, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, Chrysler, American Telephone, Texas Co., Anaconda, Glenn Martin and U. S. Gypsum.

Behind in the curb were American Cyanamid, Gulf Oil, Humble Oil, Republic Aviation and Sherwin Williams. Occasional support was accorded United Wall Paper, American Light, Mesabi Iron and Pennroad.

Bonds Unevenly Lower

Except for a few firm spots among rails, bond market prices were irregularly lower around noon today.

Heavy demand developed for various issues of the Denver, Rio Grande & Western Railroad after the Interstate Commerce Commission announced a new plan of reorganization of the properties. Advances ranged from small fractions to nearly two points at one time.

Unchanged to lower were American Telephone 3½s, American Water Works 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Lehigh Valley 4s, New York Central 5s and International Paper 5s.

U. S. Governments were about a standoff on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Norway 6s, an erratic performer, jumped more than 5 points on sale of a few bonds. Other dollar obligations were generally narrow.

Standard Brands Reports Sharp Decline in '42 Net

NEW YORK, (AP)—Consolidated net income of Standard Brands, Inc., for the first half of 1942 was estimated at $2,864,877, before provision for possible future inventory loss, against $4,308,573, for the comparable 1941 period.

James S. Adams, president, told directors such income would equal 19.09 cents a common share compared with 30.50 in the 1941 period.

Directors, however, authorized an appropriation of $1,500,000 as of June 30 to provide for possible future inventory losses. Directors had authorized $4,000,000 for the same purpose last Dec. 31.

The profits were on net sales for the first half of $68,214,605, the report said, against $58,851,477 in the like period of 1941.

J. Arthur Warner & Co.
Investments
156 William St. Pittsfield
Telephone 6687
JASPER B. COUSENS, Manager
New York Boston

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EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Law to Curb Profiteering Asked in House

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Laws to curb the profiteering fringe of war contractors were demanded today as the result of a year-long investigation by the House Naval Committee.

In a summation of its inquiry, the committee said that 95 per cent of contractors were doing an honest job but "the other five per cent appear to be taking advantage of the war situation."

For that group, the report suggested action to limit profits. It added, however, that "whether this ideal should be achieved through a direct limitation law, excess profits taxes, or some other means should be carefully considered by the proper committees of Congress."

The excessive profits of the 5 per cent group ranged as high as 1,768 per cent on individual contracts. This was the black spot in a report which otherwise commended the Navy for its "high degree of efficiency" and industry as a whole for doing a "magnificent job."

On the basis of its study of 39,405 naval contracts, with a total value of $4,599,087,085, the committee reported that profits averaged 8.1 per cent of cost, and described that figure as "reasonable." Largest profits in a specific field showed up in engineering and architectural where a survey of contracts of 66 firms disclosed an average profit of 25.97 per cent.

The committee said that many of the contractors voluntarily had reduced their profits when "the situation was called to their attention." It reported that it had saved the Government more than $700,000 already "by suggesting and assisting in the voluntary renegotiation of contracts," and added that renegotiation ultimately would produce savings amounting to "millions of dollars."

The committee made public figures showing a 360 per cent increase in ship construction over a year ago, and development of an air arm which it said would "provide the United States with the strongest offensive force in naval history."

It said naval vessels were being launched far sooner than was anticipated, and that the aircraft industry was "turning out improved models of all types" of planes.

The committee said that 3,230 naval ships were building as of June 30, 1942, as compared with 697 a year ago.

Boston Edison Not Reported; Gross Revenues Set Record

Operating revenues and other income of the Boston Edison Company during the year ended June 30, 1942, exceeded $40,000,000 for the first time in the history of the company, an increase of approximately 6 per cent over the preceding year, according to President James V. Toner, in a statement accompanying the annual report of earnings.

The income balance before federal income and excess profits taxes for the 12 months' period amounted to $9,281,414, as compared with $7,404,409 for the previous 12 months.

"It is impossible," said Mr. Toner, "to determine at the present time whether this apparent increase in earnings of $1,877,005 will be sufficient to meet the increased taxes which will be levied by Congress later in the year. Federal income taxes for the year ended June 30, 1941 were $1,531,360.

During the second quarter of 1942, he pointed out, Boston Edison began to experience the full effects of lighting restrictions. As a result of the darkening of advertising signs and other illumination contributing to sky glow, commercial lighting revenues declined about 7 per cent. Residential revenues increased about 1 per cent against a normal increase of 4 or 5 per cent, due largely to the practical disappearance from the market of electrical appliances for the home.

In a current analysis of the company's position, prepared by Schirmer, Atherton & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, the prospects for maintenance of the current dividend rate are seen dependent upon final legislation for corporation income tax rates.

"If the Senate scales down only slightly the rates in the House bill, there is a good chance that Edison will be able to maintain its current $2 dividend rate," the firm states.

Noting that in recent years the company has stepped up materially its charges for depreciation, the study calls attention to the fact that the rate is now about 3 per cent per annum on depreciable property against 2 per cent some years ago; and that last year's depreciation charge amounted to $1.90 per share of stock.

WPB Limits Warehouse Steel Sales to Top Rating

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board prohibited steel warehouses from selling steel items except on the top priority rating of A-1-A except for maintenance and repair.

The action was taken to conserve the stocks in the warehouses to permit them to continue filling emergency orders.

Warehouse stocks have been depleted, WPB explained, because they have been required to sell on comparative low ratings and have been able to obtain replenishments only on top ratings.

(*) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (wd) with warrants; (ww) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Long Distance Truck Mileage Is Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP) — For more rigid conservation of trucks, the Office of Defense Transportation has ordered that, effective Aug. 1, over-the-road or long-distance contract and private carriers must reduce their total mileage by at least 25 per cent, compared with the corresponding month of 1941.

Certain adjustments will be allowed for increases or decreases in business during the last year.

Heretofore the mileage reductions have applied only to carriers in local delivery service. The new order broadens the requirements to over-the-road contract and private truckers. Common carriers, which hold themselves out to the general public to transport property for hire, are not affected by the mileage limitations when in long-distance service.

Farmers Exempted

All farmer-operated and all tank trucks are exempt from the order.

A general permit also was issued exempting for three months any private or contract carrier from certain provisions of the order when transporting farm products to market, processing places, warehouses or to other carriers or in hauling supplies back to the farm. The permit exempts such trucks from the 25 per cent mileage reduction and the existing limits on number of deliveries.

The new order requires that contract and private carriers in over-the-road service, after Aug. 1, be loaded to capacity "on a considerable portion of the trip out or back and that the operator use due diligence to obtain a full load on the entire round trip."

After Sept. 1, contract and private carriers must "endeavor in good faith to rent or lease a truck prior to its departure from any point without a load." The ODT explained this would include registering any truck for which no load has been obtained with a joint information office and, in the event no such office has been established in the vicinity, making appropriate inquiries of other carriers.

Joint information offices now are being established by carriers throughout the country under a previous order. A new provision was added today to permit employees of carriers to serve as part-time managers or employees of Joint information offices.

Two Main Classifications

As the new orders become effective, all truck operators will be divided into two main classifications, common carriers and motor carriers. Common carriers will be defined as those which hold themselves out to the general public to transport property for hire; and contract and private carriers, who cannot pick up loads for hire, defined "for purposes of conservation of equipment as motor carriers."

The ODT defined over-the-road as any operation that goes more than 25 miles beyond the boundary of a municipality or which involves a one-way trip of over 25 miles when the trip does not originate in a city.

Contract and private carriers must eliminate all special deliveries, except to hospitals, and all call backs. They also are prohibited from making more than one delivery a day to the same point from any one point or origin, except under special circumstances. Deliveries extending up to 25 miles beyond the boundaries of a municipality or involving one way trips up to 25 miles were defined as local deliveries.

As in previous orders, all operators affected by the new order must: 1, eliminate wasteful operation and duplication of parallel services; 2, limit truck speed to 40 miles an hour; 3, conserve and properly maintain tires and equipment, and, 4, lease or rent their motor trucks, whenever practicable or necessary to comply with the order.

Bank Clearings Have 14.3 P. C. Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported bank clearings in 23 leading cities for the week ended July 22 were the largest since the week of March 18 and 14.3 per cent above comparable 1941 figures.

The heavy volume was attributed to mid-month settlements. For the selected cities, the aggregate for the week just past was $7,280,451,000, a rise of 6.3 from the preceding week and compared with $6,372,369,000 in the corresponding week a year ago.

New York's total was $3,938,246,000, a gain of 15.7 per cent from 1941. Portland, Ore., clearings were up 42.4 per cent from last year, Omaha 34.2 per cent, Seattle 29.1 per cent and Cincinnati 21.0 per cent. Volume at Chicago was $400,100,000, unchanged from last year.

Corn Products Refining

NEW YORK (AP)—Corn Products refining Co. reported today for six months ended June 30 net profit of $4,160,000 after charges and taxes, equal to $1.30 a common share. This compared with $4,979,641 after charges and taxes, equal to $1.55 a share, in the like period of 1941.

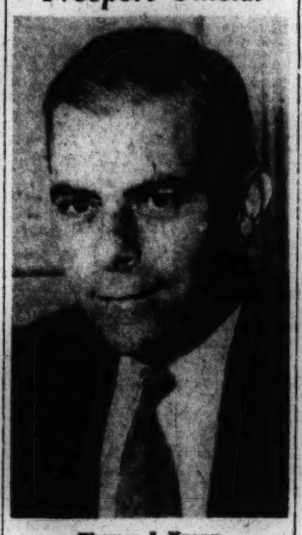
Plymouth Oil Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—The Plymouth Oil Co. reported consolidated net profit for the six months ended June 30 was $796,729 after provision for federal income taxes but before excess profits levies, equal to 77 cents a share compared with $352,178 or 41 cents a share in the like six months of 1941.

Increases Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of John R. Thompson Company, restaurant operators, declared a dividend of 25 cents a share payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 31. The company paid a dividend of 15 cents on Feb. 10. Net sales for the six months ended June 30 of this year were $3,971,030.

Freeport Official



Thomas J. Knapp

Elected Assistant Vice-President of the Freeport Sulphur Company, Mr. Knapp, formerly traffic manager and assistant sales manager, was also named Assistant Vice-President of the Freeport subsidiaries, Cuban-American Manganese Corporation and Nicaro Nickel Company.

Trade Board Wants Study of N. Y. City's Postwar Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23 — Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia had before him today a recommendation from Percy C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade, that he appoint a commission to study the city's postwar problems. Mr. Magnus suggested 23 prominent businessmen as members of the commission.

"What New York needs and deserves is a leading place in the new 'After-War-Economy,'" Mr. Magnus declared. "It is this thought primarily that suggests that we plan now to bring industry to New York and keep it here. Private business has long since started its planning for the future. I respectfully suggest that the city be as forward-looking and begin laying its plans now."

Mr. Magnus complained to the Mayor last week that over-assessment of real estate and heavy local taxation had driven business out of the city, emphasizing that it was important now to lay plans to meet postwar conditions. He commended the Mayor on his efforts to get an increasing share of war contracts for the city.

Among those suggested as members of the postwar commission by Mr. Magnus were Winthrop W. Aldrich, Neal Dow Becker, John S. Burke, Lucius Boomer, Lawrence B. Elliman, Peter Grimm, Frederick E. Hasler, Philip Le Boutillier, George V. McLaughlin, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frank J. Taylor, Ralph Ward, Frank D. Waterman, Jr., Thomas J. Watson, and F. E. Williamson.

Wickard Defends Higher Butter 'Floor'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Claude Wickard defended actions of the Agriculture Department in raising the support price for butter from 36 to 39 cents a pound on the ground that it was essential in order to keep dairy farmers from going out of business.

The increase was criticized by officials of the Office of Price Administration because of its effect on food costs.

Mr. Wickard told a press conference that dairy farmers were making little if any money because of increased labor and feed costs. He said they were handicapped "by reason of the fact that prices of their products are substantially below those of other farm products which compete for the use of the same land, labor and feed."

He said butter production was running 7 per cent below last year.

U. S. Urges Hog Feeders Guard Against 'Soft Pork'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department has urged hog feeders in the soybean areas of the Midwest and the peanut areas of the South to guard against an increase in the production of "soft pork" and the price discounts which usually go with it.

"Soft pork" is a term applied to meat produced from hogs fattened on excessive quantities of whole soybeans and peanuts. Bacon from soft carcasses is greasy and hard to slice. Lard from such animals does not harden at ordinary temperatures, and loins and hams are not firm.

Such products, the department pointed but, are particularly unsuited for use by troops in the fields, or under any other conditions where refrigeration is difficult.

The department said there was danger of increased production of soft pork because of this year's record acreages of peanuts and soybeans.

Sun Oil Earnings Lower

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Sun Oil Company and subsidiaries reported net income of $3,677,091 for the first six months of 1942, equal to $1.22 a common share. This compares with $5,168,341, or $1.90 per share, for the first six months of 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s 51-49 Dec	100.4	100.4	100.4
9 2½s 67-62	100.16	1-00.16	100.16

New York City Bonds

12 3s 80	102½	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 5s 43	104½	104½	104½
7 Allegheny 5s 44 Mod	84	84	84
5 Am&For P 5s 2030	64½	64¼	64¼
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Am T&T 3½s 66	107	107	107
8 Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107½	107½
15 Am Tobacco 3s 62	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
9 Am WW&E 6s 75	90	90	90
7 Anig C Nitra deb 67	45	45	45
10 Ariz Del 4s 57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Arm Del 4s 65	105½	105½	105½
13 AT&SF 4s 95	110⅝	110	110
1 AT&SF adj 4s 95	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	28	28	28
18 AC Line cit 4s 52	67	66¾	67
5 AC Line 4½s 64	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
14 AC Line 5s 48	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	87	87	87
13 B&O 95 st A	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 B&O 95 st C	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 B&O 2000 st D	28⅝	28½	28⅝
3 B&O 96 st F	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
61 B&O cv 60 st	21¼	21	21
14 B&O 4s 48	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛
2 B&OPLEWV 4s 51st	48	48	48
3 B&O SW 50 st	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
3 Bell TPa 5s 48	108	108	108
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
16 Bost&Me 4½s 70	30¼	30	30¼
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Bkly Unu Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
9 Buf R&P 5½ st	34¾	34¾	34¾
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
8 Can Pac 5s 54	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
10 Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
3 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	45½	45½	45½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4¼	4¼
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 15	18	18	18
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	58	58	58
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	65	65
21 Cen Pac 5s 60	52¼	52	52½
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17½	17½	17½
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Cen R R N J 4s 87	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
1 CpPAF 78 47½s 50	101	101	101
2 C&O 4½s 92	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
7 C&O 3½s 96 D	101¼	101¼	101¼
35 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19½	19½	19½
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	65	65	65
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Chi & E Ill inc 97	25	25	25
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
35 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13	13	13
1 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 CM&StP 4½s C	27½	27½	27½
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	28	28	28
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19½	19½	19½
19 Chi Ry 5s 27	53	53	53
67 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14⅜	14	14⅜
11 CRI&P 4s 88	24	23½	24
48 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅝	13	13⅛
1 CRI, & NO 5s 51	68	68	68
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108¼	108	108
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	94	94	94
6 Childs Co 5s 43	49½	49½	49½
14 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44⅜	44	44⅜
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	87	87	87
1 Clev Un Term 4½s 72	77	77	77
3 Cliev Un Term 4½s 77C	50½	50½	50½
5 Col F&I 5s 70	80	80	80
1 Col&So 4½s 80	21¾	21¾	21¾
8 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	93¾	93½	93½
1 Columbia G 5s 1941	90½	90½	90½
5 Col&So Ch 5½s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Comwith Ed 3½s 58	110½	110½	110½
8 Comwith Ed cv3½s58	109	109	109
5 Con Edis 3½s 68	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Cons Edis 2½s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
32 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103½	103½
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28½	28½	28½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	36½	36½	36½
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
20 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅛	55¾	56
20 D&RG 4½s 36	18	17⅝	18
584 D&RG 4s 36	18½	17⅝	18¼
143 D&RG West 5s 78	18¼	17	17
4 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Duquesne L 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
61 Erie 4½s 2015	49¼	49	49¼
9 Erie 4s 95	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
17 Fit R Cat 5s 74	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Francis-Sug 6s 56	79	79	79
10 Ga Car&Nor 4s 34	36½	36½	36½
10 Goth Silk o 5s 46	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	90½	90½	90½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46G	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10 Gt Nor 4s 46H	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10 Houst'nOilTex 4½s 54	103	103	103
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39½	39½	39½
22 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	43¾	43¾
43 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
3 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
5 Ill Cen 3½s 53	42½	42½	42½
1 Ill Cent 4s 53	45	45	45
20 Ill Cen 4½s 66	43¼	43	43
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	60	60	60
10 IC&CB&NO 5s 63A	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
4 IC&CB&NO 4½s 63	44	44	44
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27½	27½	27½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
72 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	58⅝	58½	58⅝
7 Int T&T 3s 55	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 James F&MCl5s 4s 59	44	44	44
1 Jones&LaughSt 3½s 61	96	96	96
13 KCFt S & Mem 4s 36	46	45½	45½
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36 ct	44½	44½	44½
3 K C South 5s 50	68	68	68
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	99½	99½	99½
146 Lac Gas 5½s 53	83½	82¾	82¾
47 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83½	82¾	83
6 Lac Gas 5s 45	90	90	90
1 Lac Gas 5s 63	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Leh & N Eng 4s 65 A	83	83	83
3 Leh Val NTerm 5s 54	44½	44½	44½
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
4 Lorillard Co 5s 51	120	120	120
2 Louis&N Jct M 5s	88½	88½	88½
10 Mich Cen 4½s 79	54¾	54¾	54¾
18 Mil Sparta&NW 4s 47	36½	36½	36½
1 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	6½	6½	6½
8 MSP&SSMarie 4s 38	13	13	13
3 MSP&SSM std 4s 38	13½	13	13
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13	13	13
1 Mo-Ill 5s 50	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35	34½	34½
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	30½	30½	30½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30	30	30
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30	30	30
46 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30½	29¾	30
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30	30	30
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30	30	30
28 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3¼	3¼
31 Mont Pow 3½s 66	105	104¾	104¾
5 Mor & Essex 3s 55	39½	38¾	39¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35¾	35¼	35¾
6 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	61½	61½	61½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	37½	37½	37½
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 NYC&Putnam 4s 83	41½	41½	41½
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50½	50½
39 NYC 4½s 2013A	45½	45½	45½
23 NYC cn 4s 98	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 NYC 3½s 48	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 NYC cv 3½s 52	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	70	70	70
1 NYChiStL 3½s 74A	74½	74½	74½
10 NYChiStL 4½s 78	82	82	82
1 NYChiStL 3½s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 NY O El H&P 5s 48	117¼	117¼	117¼
32 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41¼	41¾
1 NYNH&H ctf 6s 48	53	51	53
23 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39½	38¾	39½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 56	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 NYO&W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 NY Tel 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Norf Sou cv 5s 2014	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10 Norf Sou 4½s 63	71¾	71½	71½
4 Nor&W 4s 96	125	124½	124½
22 Nor Pac 4s 2047	62¾	62½	62¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¾	71½	71½
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	58	58	58
7 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
13 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	108¾	108½	108¾
6 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Otis Stl 4½s 52A	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101½	101½	101½
2 Pac G&E 3½s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pac T&T 3½s 66C	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
13 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Para Sway 3s 55 ct	42	42	42
15 Para Pict 4s 50	90¾	90¾	90¾
8 Pen Co 3½s 64 D	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Pen Co 4s 63	102	102	102
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 80	110½	110½	110½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101	100⅞	101
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	94⅜	95¾	95⅜
5 Pen RR 4 s 84E	96	96	96
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Pen RR 3 s 52	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	68½	68	68
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	59½	60
36 Phila Co 4½s 61	99	98¾	99¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
60 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	9½	9¼	9¼
29 Ph Read&C&I 5s 73	39¾	39¾	39¾
25 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100½	100½	100½
7 PCC&StL 4½s 77	100	100	100
14 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85¾	84½	85⅜
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104	104	104
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Rio Gr June 5s 79	83	82½	83
81 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	83½	81½	83¼
83 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	24¾	22	23
3 Rut-Can 4½s 41	71½	71¼	71½
5 StL Pub Svc 5s 50	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
8 St L S F 5s 50 B	14	14	14
8 StLSF 4½s 78	14½	14½	14½
10 StLSF4½s 78ct st	13½	13½	13½
9 StLSF 4s 50 A	13	12¾	13
1 StLSF 4s 50A ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 St L SW 5s 52	44	44	44
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	27¾	27¾	27¾
21 St P Un Dep 5½s 71	103½	101½	103½
8 S A&A Pass 4s 43	100 11-32	100	11-32
7 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
98 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9	8¾	8¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
38 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8	7¾	7¾
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97	97½
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12 Sou Jac 4½s 65	81	80½	81
14 Sou Pac 4½s 81	90⅝	90½	90⅝
33 So Pac 4½s 69	51	50½	50⅞
19 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	65⅝	65⅝
10 So Pac ctf 4s 49	89½	89½	89½
34 So Pac 3½s 46	87¼	87	87¼
53 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53	52½	53
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¾	90½	90½
3 South Ry gen 4s 56	62¼	62⅛	62¼
8 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102½	102½	102½
8 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 TH RR A St L 4s 33	101	101	101
1 T RR A St L 3½s 74	103	103	103
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Tex Corp 3s 69	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14 Tex&Pac 5s 2000	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5 Third Ave ry 5s 60	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Third Ave 4s 60	53⅝	53⅝	53¾
41 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8 Un Pac 3½s 80	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Unit Drugs 5s 53	24¾	24¼	24¼
223 Un NJ RR&Can 4s 44	104	104	104
5 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	83½	83½	83½
2 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	94½	94½	94½
8 Utah P&L 5s 44	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	97½	97½	97½
4 Wabash 5s 76	39¾	39¾	39¾
222 Wabash 4½s 81	39	39	39
223 Wabash 4½s 91	39	39½	39½
2 Wabash 4s 81	36	36	36
2 Wabash 4s 71	77	77	77
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	101½	101½	101½
2 Warren Bros 4s 41	96	96	96
2 West Shore 4s 2361	43	43	43
15 West Pac 1st 5s 46	31	31	31
38 West Pac 5s 46 asd	30¾	30½	30¾
2 Western Un 5s 51	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Western Un 5s 60	80	79⅝	80
10 Western Un 5s 75	82½	82½	82½
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Wilson & Co 4½s 55	106½	106½	106½
43 Wis Cen 4s 49	45¾	44⅝	45
2 Wis Cen 4s 49 ctf	43¾	43¼	43¼
1 Wis Cen 4s 54&D 38	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Young S&T 4½s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr Bk Col 6s 47	29½	29½	29½
12 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74	72½	74
30 Argentine 4½s 48	94½	94½	94½
1 Belgium 7s 49	95½	95½	95½
5 Brasil Cr Ry El 7s 52	31	31	31
5 Buen A 4½s 77	63	63	63
11 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	63½	63½	63½
2 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Buen A 4½s 71	65½	65½	65½
7 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
6 Canada 3½s 61	99½	99½	99½
3 Canada 3s 67	95½	95½	95½
10 Chile 7s 42 asd	18½	18¼	18¼
1 Chile 6s 42	18½	18¼	18¼
10 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16½	16½	16½
3 Chile 6s 63 asd	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4 Colomb 3s 70	35	35	35
1 Dom 5½s 42	72½	72½	72½
1 Gr 6 68 pr pd	45	45	45
5 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Mendoza (Provi 6s 54	80	80	80
3 Mex 4s 64 asd 54	6½	6½	6½
4 Norway 4s 44	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Norway 4½s 65	94	94	94
10 Peru 7s 59	12¾	12¾	13⅛
15 Peru 1st 6s 60	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Queensld 6s 47	75	75	75
4 Rio de Jan 8s 46	18½	18½	18½
10 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	17	17	17
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 47	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 68	18	18	18
1 Sao Paul City 8s 57	18½	18½	18½
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	28½	28½	28½
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	42½	42½	42½
4 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	28½	28½	28½
6 Urug ad 3¾s&4½s79	56¾	56¾	56¾

Total today 3,539,100, previous day 4,182,000, week ago 3,690,900, year ago 4,946,100, two years ago 3,445,000, Jan. 1 to date 1,180,677,300, year ago 1,354,389,773, two years ago 928,740,200.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Hav Elec & Util 1st pf	75c		Aug. 15	July 31
Inter Railways of Cen Am 5 pf	$1.25		Aug. 15	Aug. 8

Irregular

Celotex Corp cm	12½c		Aug. 8	Aug. 3
Chattahoochee & Gulf R R Co	$1.60		July 23	July 18
Cornell Cushion Spring Co	25c		July 30	July 20
Gen Bll Cast pf	$1.50		Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Kenney Co (OR) pr pf	$1.25		Aug. 25	Aug. 10
Phillips Packing	50c	Q	Aug. 5	July 31
Valspar Corp pf	$1.25		Aug. 15	Aug. 1

Reduced

Amer Book Co	25c		Aug. 1	July 24
Curtis Nail T & Stap (Los Ang)	25c	S	Aug. 1	July 22
Security-First Nat'l Bank (Los Angeles)	30c	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Sierra Pac Pow	30c		Aug. 1	July 23

Interim

Armstrong Cork	25c		Sep. 1	Aug. 3

Resumed

Electromaster, Inc	10c		Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Pettibone Mulliken	25c		Aug. 26	Aug. 1

Increased

New Ams Cas (NY)	50c	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 5

Taxes Seen Nearly Doubled if Morgenthau Proposal Prevails

Nucleus Plants To Make Most Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON — Virtually all production of essential civilian goods will be concentrated in a comparatively few conveniently-located plants for the duration of the war, Production Chief Donald M. Nelson has announced.

Declaring that the war program has reached a point where the usual curtailment and limitation orders on civilian goods no longer mobilized the resources and facilities needed for manufacture of armament, Mr. Nelson disclosed that the War Production Board had approved broad policies designed to force wholesale conversion or stoppage of civilian industries, except for "nucleus" plants.

Like System in Britain

The system is comparable to that which has been in operation for sometime in Great Britain and Germany. Wherever possible—and WPB indicated that "a very large part" of civilian industry would be affected—the output of an industry will be restricted to a few of the industry's plants if:

1. Some or all firms in the industry are needed for war production and can be converted to such production.

2. Permitted civilian production is so restricted that economic operation of all firms in the industry is not possible; or

3. A significant part of the production is continuing in areas where there are bottlenecks in labor, transport, power or warehouse facilities.

No definite rules can be laid down to govern selection of the "nucleus" plants which will be allowed to continue civilian production at or near capacity, Mr. Nelson said, but these considerations would guide WPB in making its choices:

1. As a rule, though not invariably, small plants will be kept in civilian production, while large plants, which are usually better equipped to handle war contracts, will be required to suspend civilian output.

'Nucleus' Plants Picked

2. Civilian production should be suspended in areas where labor is urgently needed in war plants, and "nucleus" plants should be picked wherever possible in areas where there is still a surplus of labor—such as in New York City, and in many rural communities.

3. "Nucleus" firms should be selected so that cross-hauling is eliminated wherever possible, and the drain on transportation facilities is reduced.

4. Production should be suspended or restricted in areas where the power supply is or is likely to become inadequate.

5. As a general rule, "nucleus" plants should not be located in areas where warehouse accommodations are short.

Mr. Nelson said WPB would guard against permitting one or a few companies to dominate an industry after the war, would require standardization and simplification of the civilian product involved wherever possible, and would carry on concentration programs for limited periods—with a year probably the maximum.

If compensation is arranged for plants forced to close, the payments will be made by the firms which continue manufacture of the civilian products which that plant formerly made.

Carloadings Rise 0.2 P. C. in Week; 4.7 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 857,067 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended July 18.

This was an increase of 1,943 cars, or 0.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 42,303 cars, or 4.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 126,607 cars, or 17.3 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Incr. Last Week	Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	385,872	1,635	19,306
Less-than-carlot mdse.	87,364	†1,431	†67,316
Coal	163,557	4,736	†4,399
Grain and grain products	51,858	†1,951	†9,838
Livestock	9,570	†778	154
Forest products	53,482	2,449	8,768
Ore	92,349	†1,788	16,980
Coke	13,415	†939	130

† Decrease

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended July 18 included:

	July 18	Prev. wk.	Yr. ago
Balt & Ohio	66,830	69,231	66,349
Erie	28,303	27,821	33,333
Lehigh Valley	21,789	20,666	30,542
C. & E. I.	6,001	5,981	6,027
Rock Island	30,470	33,053	31,185
New Haven	28,622	27,960	30,552
Ches. & Ohio	41,660	38,096	43,854
Nickel Plate	23,280	23,001	21,826
Pere Marquette	10,659	10,787	12,005
St. Paul	29,633	30,276	34,770
Lackawanna	17,194	16,647	19,744
Del. & Hudson	17,559	16,411	18,579
Southern Pacific	56,406	53,824	46,600
Reading	42,624	40,538	41,542
Jersey Central	26,780	25,478	26,389
Illinois Central	41,806	40,676	39,105
Burlington	27,873	29,284	30,126
Frisco	16,238	16,315	15,982
Missouri Pacific	24,781	27,276	27,623
Wabash	18,311	17,440	16,645
Pennsylvania	149,449	148,277	152,807
N. Y. Central	102,461	99,711	100,747
Pitts. & Lake E.	17,302	16,142	19,026
Southern	46,468	44,940	43,409
L. & N.	36,367	33,897	34,180

Texas Gulf Sulphur

NEW YORK (AP) — The Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. reported for the quarter ended June 30 net earnings of $2,368,653 after all charges including federal income and excess profits taxes at present rates equal to 62 cents a share, compared with $2,598,640 or 68 cents a share in the like 1941 period.

Aviation Director

Robert L. Clarkson

Elected a director of Republic Aviation Corporation, Mr. Clarkson, former president of the Chase National Bank, is chairman of the board of the American Express Company and a director of Amerex Holding Corporation, Continental Baking Company, Consolidated Oil Corporation, Underwood Elliott Fisher Company and General Precision Equipment Corporation.

Unions Offer To Back Cargo Ship Project

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — An offer of financial support from 29 American Federation of Labor craft unions and an appeal from A. F. of L. President William Green that President Roosevelt intervene in the case, gave strength today to Andrew J. Higgins' fight to prevent abandonment of his plan to build Liberty cargo ships at his New Orleans plant.

Mr. Higgins announced late yesterday that the 29 A. F. of L. labor crafts had voluntarily offered to back "to the full extent of their financial ability" a move to raise the difference between what the Maritime Commission stood to lose in abandoning the project and the cost of completing it.

He said the offer came to him through J. B. McCulough, of the International Boilermakers' Union, who said he spoke for all 29 A. F. of L. crafts.

Mr. Higgins estimated that the commission stood to lose around $25,000,000 if the cancellation of the contract was allowed to stand, and that between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 would complete the plant.

The commission, he said, had already spent between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, and outstanding commitments and claims resulting from abandonment would run the total up to $25,000,000.

If the commission continued to insist upon canceling the contract and abandoning the plant and the A. F. of L. offer was accepted, Mr. Higgins said, title to the property would pass to the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green announced he had asked President Roosevelt to investigate the closing, stating that he had received protests from New Orleans labor leaders that 10,000 men had been thrown out of jobs.

Without saying what the President would do, Mr. Green said Mr. Roosevelt informed him that thus far he had not been "in the picture at all" with respect to the Higgins controversy.

"I presented the facts," Mr. Green said, "in the efforts being made to restore the contract for 200 ships at New Orleans."

Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference today said he was uncertain whether he would discuss the closing of the Higgins shipyard at New Orleans with Andrew J. Higgins.

Kraft Paper Prices 'Rolled Back' by OPA

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Major reductions in current manufacturers' and distributors' prices for Kraft wrapping papers, and certain Kraft bag paper were ordered by the Office of Price Administration.

Under a new price ceiling covering these commodities, OPA rolled back manufacturers' prices about 25 cents a hundred pounds to levels existing between October 1 and October 15, 1941. Distributors' mark-ups were cut back to levels prevailing before July, 1941, "prior to the inflationary period in the paper market."

The price of standard Kraft wrapping paper, wey commodity involved, was reduced from $4.75 a hundred pounds to $4.50.

Linseed Oil Production In Quarter Has Big Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that linseed oil production in the second quarter of the year totaled 241,015,000 pounds, compared with 183,309,000 in the similar quarter last year, and an average of 110,240,000 pounds in the second quarter of the preceding three years.

Stocks of linseed oil at mills on June 30 aggregated 158,991,000 pounds, compared with 104,482,000 pounds on June 30, 1941. Stocks of flaxseed at mills on June 30 amounted to 111,022 tons, compared with 98,017 tons on the similar date last year.

Senate Group Visualizes Tax Of $40 Billion

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Federal taxes approaching $40,000,000,000 yearly were foreseen today by Senate finance committee members should Congress adopt a recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau to lift levies eventually to the British level.

Mr. Morgenthau told the committee, in urging a $2,500,000,000 boost in the new $6,271,000,000 revenue bill approved by the House, that he saw no reason why the United States ultimately should not do as well as Great Britain and Canada in financing an enlarged portion of war costs out of taxation.

Comparison With Britain

Britain, he said, expected to pay 53 per cent of its war expenditures by taxation in this fiscal year and committee members said that if the United States reached a similar percentage, its tax bill would approach $40,000,000,000 for the expected $77,000,000,000 outlay in the year beginning last July 1.

Treasury experts said the house-approved bill would boost total federal tax revenues for the current fiscal year to $23,271,000,000.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, also predicted that if any sizable additions were made to the pending revenue bill, the committee would have to consider the sales tax.

But Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) said he though the principal task for Congress now was to make certain that a healthy wartime economy was preserved, rather than to attempt to obtain tremendous increases in revenue.

Mr. Morgenthau's request for more taxes was immediately subjected to a blast of Republican criticism that the Treasury's war borrowing program would "destroy any hope of controlling inflation."

Taft Fears Inflation

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio made this charge after the Treasury chief had outlined proposed increases in individual, corporation and other taxes and had asked for the closing of such "loopholes" in the law as that which permits some state and municipal bonds to go untaxed by the Federal Government.

Questioning Mr. Morgenthau and Undersecretary Daniel W. Bell, Senator Taft said he was convinced that the Treasury would have to sell more than $30,000,000,000 in bonds to commercial banks in order to finance a projected $77,000,000,000 war expenditure in the present fiscal year.

"Any program that leaves the sale of $30,000,000,000 in bonds to commercial banks destroys any hope of controlling inflation," the Ohio senator declared.

These bonds sales, he continued, would add just that much more to purchasing power, observing that any efforts Price Administrator Leon Henderson made to control inflation would become insignificant in the face of such a wave.

"The responsibility of inflation then will rest upon the Treasury," Senator Taft declared.

"We might get the blame," retorted Mr. Bell, "but I don't think the responsibility will be ours."

Senator Taft did not offer an alternative to bank borrowings during the hearing, but he told reporters later he believed the answer lay in some form of compulsory bond sales or savings.

Shell Union Oil Earnings Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The Shell Union Oil Corp. reported half-year earnings of $7,228,950, or 55 cents a share, compared with $7,829,946, or 60 cents a share in the like 1941 period.

Beginning Jan. 1 the company took into account only dividends received from its subsidiary, Shell Pipe Line Corp., and several partly-owned affiliates. Formerly it took into income its full equity in earnings of those companies.

R. C. A. van Der Woude, president, emphasized the sertousness of the fuel oil situation.

"Oil companies, who have spent years to build up a fuel oil market in the Eastern territory," he said, "would not be urging their customers to convert their heating units from fuel oil to coal unless the situation was of great concern."

Regarding synthetic rubber, Mr. van Der Woude said Shell had one butadiene plant in operation and another larger plant, to be built for the Government, was expected to be completed by mid-1943.

Butler Bros. Omits Action On Common; Net Steady

CHICAGO (AP) — Directors of Butler Brothers, wholesale merchandisers, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 5, but took no action on the common stock.

In a statement to stockholders, President T. B. Freeman said: "So far this year dividends of 45 cents per share on the common stock have been paid. Your board believes it is in the best interest of the stockholders to take no further action on common dividends until taxes and earnings for the year are more nearly ascertainable."

Consolidated net profit for the first six months of 1942 was $521,832, compared with $511,762 for the corresponding period a year ago, equivalent to 28 cents a share on the common stock, compared with 27 cents in the same period a year ago.

Mass Production of Ships Bids Fair to Beat Submarine Peril

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Background of the recent Higgins shipyard decision of the Maritime Commission is a story of shipyard operations closely paralleling the ugly duckling story of swift—almost too swift—conversion of American industry to the war program.

On the surface it appears a paradox that the Maritime Commission cancels a huge shipbuilding contract in the same week in which it is announced that shipping losses of the United Nations have reached a new all-time peak, not only far above anything in this or World War I but also above the combined ship-building outturn of the United States, Britain and Canada.

Why Higgins Got Contract

Nevertheless the action of Maritime and WPB is strictly in line with the figures of available steel and the prospective rates at which the yards will use it.

Last March, when the Higgins contract was let, all hands were exceedingly downcast over the shipbuilding prospects. It was said that prospective launchings were below the Maritime Commission's program, the Commission's program was below the President's schedule, the President's schedule was below the need, and the need was still growing as the U-boat campaign grew in success. Commander Vickery came up to New York and made a speech before the Propeller Club in which he said that "new life" would have to be instilled into the shipbuilding industry and remarked that "I don't think it's possible, at this rate, to get 9,000,000 tons in 1942."

This melancholy outlook was the primary reason for the letting of the Higgins contract.

Since that time, however, two things have happened. For one thing the whole armament program has expanded to the point where it is using so much raw materials, particularly steel, that every ton must be directed to the most necessary spot.

More Speed Apparent

Secondly, the "new life" has apparently been injected into the shipbuilding industry. There has been a phenomenal increase in the speed with which the ships are being slid down the ways or floated out of the basins. Deliveries this year have been shot up as follows:

	No. Ships	Deadweight Tons
January	16	196,000
February	28	280,000
March	36	391,000
April	36	462,000
May	58	632,000
June	66	773,000

Thus the June deliveries are already at the rate of the original schedule of 8,000,000 tons a year. And it should be noted that these figures are for deliveries, not simply launchings.

Phenomenal thing about this, however, is speed-up in the keel-to-delivery time per ship. World War I record was around 8 months. Original contracts for the current ugly-duckling, alias Liberty, alias Victory, alias EC-2 ships called for six months keel-to-delivery. In May the average had been reduced to 156 days and in June to 120 days.

Current schedules for keels going down, average 105 days. The fastest yard, California Shipbuilding, averaged only 55 days for its 15 ships delivered in June. And the speed record was actually cut in June to 46 days by Oregon Shipbuilding with the delivery of the Thomas Bailey Aldrich. This included only 36 days on the way and 10 days for completely outfitting a 10,500-deadweight ship costing around $2,000,000.

Vickery More Hopeful

As a result Admiral Vickery recently charted a schedule of more than 70 ships in July, 80 in August, 90 in September and 120 next January. This last would mean an annual delivery rate of over 15,000,000 tons. This would be twice the current unprecedented rate, and far above the current rate of sinkings even if the navies of the United Nations do not succeed in whittling down the sinkings at all for the rest of 1942.

Commenting on the report that some shipbuilders hope to produce EC-2's in 30 days Admiral Vickery, in sharp contrast to his pessimistic March remarks, said recently that "I shall refuse to be surprised if they do. Every shipyard in the nation is cutting down on production time, so that we now are confident that we will get at least two ships from the same facilities which we had expected to produce but one. I believe we will do even better than that."

Somewhat similar gains are being made in the naval shipbuilding program. Chairman Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee recently announced that the two-ocean navy begun in 1940 to be finished in 1945-47 will instead be finished in 1944, or two-thirds the original time contemplated originally. Aircraft carrier construction time has been cut from nearly four years to less than two, cruisers from three years to a year and a half and destroyers from two years to nine months. Federal Shipbuilding at Kearney expects to turn them out soon in six months.

Mass Production Chief Factor

Much of the credit for speed-up in the merchant program goes to the Pacific Coast which turned out 32 of the 66 ships in June against 27 from Atlantic yards and seven from the Gulf. Fifteen came from California Shipbuilding at Wilmington, Calif., an all-time record about doubling Hog Island's top achievement. Oregon Shipbuilding filled its first EC-2 contract eight months ahead of schedule, starting from open swampland.

Part of the credit is due to the Maritime Commission for putting the heat on; it took over one yard in Savannah and threatened to take others over. Part also is due to the general adoption of all-welding of the ships. But chief credit seems to be due to mass production and pre-fabrication.

This mass production is somewhat different from that of the automobile industry. The ships do not move down a line. But the parts are fabricated all over the country, assembled on schedules and attached to the ship sometimes in enormous sections such as complete bows, sterns, or parts of the superstructure. For the latter purpose the yards have had to get enormous cranes-carrying loads as high as 270 tons, and for some time the supply of cranes was a bottleneck in shipbuilding. These methods save time and crowding of workmen on the ways. When the big crane sets the deckhouse down on the new ship it is complete down to wiring and piping and merely has to be welded to the rest of the ship.

In addition many novel methods of pre-fabrication and construction have been put to use. This is sometimes given as the reason for the greater out-turn in the Pacific yards, where traditional methods are unknown and the builders, starting without pre-conception or convention, refer to the bow of the ship as the "front end" and the stern as the "rear end."

Chief bottlenecks have been men, cranes, engines, and steel plate. Men are being trained fast and employment has jumped in two years from 50,000 to 750,000, slated to go to 2,000,000. Reciprocating steam engines are used for the EC-2 ships to avoid the bottleneck in turbines.

The steel industry has nearly tripled plate output in a year, in large part by conversion of the sheet mills which formerly supplied the automobile industry. About 10 per cent of the plate for the EC-2's came originally from these strip mills; now the proportion is up between 80 and 90 per cent.

Fats, Vegetable Oil Stock Cut Likely Unless Use Limited

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that the United States might have to dip deeply into reserves of fats and vegetable oils this year unless the Government takes action to restrict domestic consumption.

Fats and oils constitute an important raw material for many foods and industrial products, such as cooking fats and oils, shortening, butter, salad dressings, soaps, paints and varnishes.

The warning was made in the department's first forecast as to the probable production of vegetable oils.

The war in the Pacific and the tightening oceanic shipping situation have cut off overseas sources of vegetable oils upon which this country had come to depend. The supply situation has been further complicated by demands upon this country by Great Britain and Russia.

The department sought to offset these lost imports by encouraging farmers to grow more oil-bearing crops such as soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed, and to produce more hogs and milk.

Analyzing the supply situation, the department said:

"The increase in domestic production of fats and oils in 1942, though substantial, probably will fall short of offsetting the increase in exports and the reduction in imports. Stocks of primary fats and oils are likely to be reduced in 1942 unless domestic consumption is restricted by Government action."

The department made no suggestion as to what steps might be taken to cut down on domestic consumption. Rationing, of course, could be one method. It was considered likely, however, that a prohibition on the use of fats and oils in non-essential industrial products might come before consumer rationing of food fats and oils.

Standing Timber to Be Insured From War Damage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Standing timber has been included among property that can be insured against war damage, according to word received here by Eastern Regional Forester, R. M. Evans, from the Washington Office of the United States Forest Service. There is no limit to the extent of coverage and the insurance includes damage from both action and counter-action by either enemy or American forces. Insurance will be under the War Damage Corporation, recently authorized by Congress as a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The rate, according to amended Rule 26.01 of the War Damage Corporation regulations, is to be 15 cents per hundred dollar valuation per year on mercantile timber. Whether timber of less than merchantable size will be covered has not yet been made clear. Indemnification for loss, where there is less than 100 per cent coverage on a timber tract, will be limited to the extent of the ratio of the amount of insurance carried to the value of the property described in the policy.

FRB Output Index at New Peak in June

WASHINGTON (AP)—War production boosted the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial output to another new record in June.

The board said it advanced from 174 per cent of the 1935-39 average to 177 per cent, and continued to rise in the first half of July. In June last year, the index stood at 159.

"Production in the machinery, transportation equipment and other armament industries continued to advance, reflecting further progress toward meeting requirements of the war production program," the board explained.

"Steel production declined somewhat in June, but increased to earlier high levels the first three weeks of July. Lumber production increased seasonally in June, while in the furniture industry, where activity usually rises at this time of year, there was a decline, reflecting in part the fact that a number of plants in the industry are being converted to the manufacture of war products.

"In industries manufacturing non-durable goods, output as a whole showed little change from May to June. Textile production declined somewhat, reflecting a reduction in activity at cotton mills from earlier peak levels. Paper board production decreased sharply further, and there was also a decline in activity in the printing industry. On the other hand, output of manufactured food products increased and shoe production showed less than the customary seasonal decline.

"Mineral production continued large in June. Coal production was maintained at peak levels. Output of crude petroleum showed little change, following the sharp decline that occurred during March and April."

Cargo Airplane Builder Sees Two Bottlenecks Solved

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24 (AP)—Shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser believes he has solved two bottlenecks in his plans for building giant cargo airplanes on a mass production basis.

He said he already had been offered all the aluminum needed for the program, and declared that the required engines—another bottleneck—could be supplied by the automotive industry.

The War Production Board objected that materials were unavailable when Mr. Kaiser, master shipbuilder of the West Coast, first announced his airship building plan at Portland, Ore., last Sunday.

Answering some objections last night in a radio broadcast, Mr. Kaiser said that J. Lewis Reynolds, operator of a large aluminum plant near Portland, Ore., had offered to supply all of that metal needed for immediate production.

He declared that Henry Ford, the motor manufacturer, already has cited the ability of the automotive industry to turn out thousands of airplanes a month. There is no reason to doubt, Mr. Kaiser said, that the necessary engines and parts could be provided by that industry.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he did not know whether he would see Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, next week to discuss Mr. Kaiser's proposal that the Government build a huge fleet of cargo airplanes to circumvent the submarine menace.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Show more, earn more! 12 fast-selling Assortments. 21-card $1 "FEATURE" Asst. Etchings, Gift Wraps, Religious, Everyday, etc. Up to 100% profit. New EMBOSSED Christmas Cards with sender's name 50 for $1. Personal Stationery, other fine values. No experience needed. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 427 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of genuine Silver Foxes ($150 Value) Bargain at PAIR $75 Shipped on approval anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 100 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—$55: insulated brick house, redecorated; 5 rooms and garage, sun parlor. Lasell 4940.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON, MASS.—Bus. woman will share 3-rm. furnished apt. Reasonable. Com. 4381. References. 164 Hemenway St., Suite 12.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRIGHTON, MASS.—6-room lower corner apt., 2-family house; all improvements, heated, continuous hot water; adults; refs. required. Sta. 8389.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

LARGE, lovely country home for the loving care and teaching of handicapped children; transportation guaranteed. Mr. and Mrs. H. Millard Daniels, Chester, N. H.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SO. HARPSWELL, ME.—Week or month, comfortable, 5-rm cottages; electricity, fireplace, good water. Rates $13-$15 per week. W. A. RICHARDSON.

COUNTRY BOARD

COUNTRY home, unsurpassed mountain view; nr. Lake Champlain; transportation; good beds. Mary Burpee, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 328.

REST, study, one food, 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful sur.; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wallingford, Pa.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; beautiful country; swimming pool, private beach, 50-acre farm; home-cooked meals; ballroom, recreation rooms; golf course near by; 50 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates. Write or telephone for reservations.

EXCHANGE

COUPLE will exchange N. Y. C. apt. Monday to Friday (Dept.-Mag) for living quarters between Mt. Vernon and Darien. Write Box C-5, Suite 1930, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATLANTA, GA.—Sacrificing gorgeous home, high location, 12 rooms, 3 tile baths, balconies, terrace, balustrade "Stonehaven," Lakemont, Ga.

LAKE RABUN, 25 acres; will rent or sell in part or whole; will send catalogue. "STONEHAVEN," Lakemont, Ga.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LAKE VIEW

Newton Highlands, Mass.—Pleasant, quiet home for rest and study; overlooks lake; private or semi-private baths; permanent or transient guests accommodated. Address 303 Lake Ave., or tel. Big. 6634.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—9-family house, 2-car garage, steam heat, electric refrig., automatic hot water; choice location; upper suite available; seen by appt. MISS FISHER, LOR. 2790.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 720 Washington St.—Stone mansion, 14 rooms, modern conveniences, garage; near school, cars and stores; must be seen to be appreciated. Call ASP. 0495.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.

Packers and Movers—437 4881, Brookline, Mass.

Storage for Household Goods

Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVER, 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN

Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $25-$35; folder; restricted clientele. MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Conn.

L. I., N. Y.—MONTAUK breezes; famous for fishing, swimming, golf, complete relaxation; meals in patio; outdoor grill. Particulars P. O. Box 384.

SENECA, Bruce Lodge and Cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28—Rest in pleasant surroundings; country near seashore; warm-water bathing; European plan; desirable clientele; reservations advised; will meet train at Hyannis by appointment. P. O. Box 44. MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J. On the Boardwalk—Clean and cool, modern accommodations; reasonable rates; convenient to train or bus. T. A. SHAW.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES 689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 **GILES** Cambridge, Mass.

For Other Real Estate Advertisements

CONSULT THE

Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS

In The Christian Science Monitor

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St.—1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Com. 0555.

BOSTON, MASS.—Light, cool room in attractive home. Business woman pref. Breakfast optional. Handy to transp. KEN. 5418.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms near Beacon St.; semi-private bathe; private family; reception rm. Lon. 4773.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Nicely furnished room, lovely home, porches; garden streets; subway—30 minutes to N. Y. C. Tel. BUC. 2-4319.

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th—Lovely, light, airy, cool room, private bath—desirable location; kitchen privileges. MISS ROACH after 1.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 2-W)—Newly furnished, quiet, cool; near Park, Radio City, church; all transportations. CO. 5-9255.

N. Y. C., 430 Riverside Drive (Apt. 10-E)—Attractive single, private bath, refined family; business person; $6.00. AC. 2-0432.

N. Y. C., 4 WEST 108 St. (Central Park) (Apt. 11)—Small, comfortable bedroom adjoining bath; private family; $5.

NEW YORK CITY—Large front room; private bath, one or two persons. Phone ACademy 4-1797.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Comfortable room, cross ventilation; conveniently located for transportation; near 40th St. Church. Tel. Hillton 779.

ROCKPORT, MASS. 27 Atlantic Ave.—Large room in artist's home; beautiful view; quiet; breakfast optional. Write for particulars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rooms with private bath, downtown; good meals; available in June and July at 1513 O Street, N. W.

SUMMER BOARD

DEER HILL HOUSE, West Cummington, Mass., near Pittsfield—Quiet, modern; for rest or study. Good meals. No liquor. Rooms and board $15.00 per week. P. L. SHAW.

SUMMER RENTALS

WAREHAM, MASS.—Furnished house and 12 acres land on Buzzards Bay; 7 masters' bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 2 baths; electric equipment throughout; stable, garage, tennis court; daily food delivery. Tel. Long. 0158 or write Mrs. Harris Shecsmire, 92 High St., Brookline, Mass.

WEST DENNIS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Small, attractive cottage furnished. All conveniences. Garage. Near river, pond, ocean. Accommodates four. E. R. SMITH. Tel. Harwich 287-M-4.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Aaron Willard grandfathers clock; authentic antique; interested parties call 10-12 A. M. or Eves. Lef. 5834 (Boston).

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton. Mass Stadium 7860.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows combo., Weatherstripping, HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3000, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1000, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ANDERSON'S 5-HOUR SUPER CLEANSERS, 1382 Hyde Park Ave., 70 Fairmount Ave., 145 West St., Hyde Park, Mass. Hyd. 0700.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MECHANIC

Specialty bag-making company needs a man with vision as assistant who can lend himself to experimental work and make adjustments on his own initiative. Experience in this line not as essential as ability to think for himself. Steady work as an adjuster and excellent opportunity for quick promotion for the right person. Please give qualifications in detail. Write Box W-16 Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—JOB PRESSMAN who has worked on Craftsman, Miehle Vertical, Kelly and Miller Simplex, Automatic Feeders. Personnel Dept., 1 Norway St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE for Christian Science rest home; no cooking and little cleaning; attractive surroundings, Brookline Mass. Call Longwood 9034.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 339 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 2917.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

ARGOFLEX We recommend this fine camera. Now only $44.50. Present stock not replaceable. Mail orders filled. Walsh Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

PIANOS FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Steinway baby grand piano, reasonable; seen at Brookline Storage Warehouse, 7 Station St., Brookline Village, Mass.

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE

Little Building Arcade, Boston

CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER on estate; very handy with tools. I have the tools—plumbing, carpentering—if you have the right place. Chauffeuring, Mr. Oliver Cox, 19 Standish St., No. Weymouth, Mass. Call 0145-R.

MAN, married, 38 years' broad business experience in New York City, now desires position on Long Island; my abilities and qualifications are: Executive, initiative, thorough knowledge of bank mortgages and other legal documents, accounting, shorters. A. H. Becker, Box 260, Lake Ronkonkoma, New York.

Local Classified

(Continued)

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED TUTOR — Elementary and junior high subjects. Evelyn L. Gammon, 43 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Ken. 8743.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885

Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0070. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UNIFORMS

MAIDS' AND NURSES' UNIFORMS JOSEPHINE FOLEY 59 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2278

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH! FOR WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING. I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7940.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. F. S. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1920.

Massachusetts

ANDOVER

Wood & Metal Furniture Co.

EARLE G. STEELE, Proprietor

"Good Furniture to Homes and Hotels Since 1914"

READING REA. 1450

ARLINGTON

Staying at home this summer?

Brighten Up the House with FLOWERS!

G. O. Anderson & Sons INC.

901 Mass. Ave. ARL. 3000-3091 Medford Branch, 242 High St., MYS. 0800

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at

Whyte's Laundry, Inc.

172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060 A Service for Every Household

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey-Lee Year Round Casual Sport Coats of Imported Harris and Domestic Tweeds, 29.95 to 39.95

128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Correctly Furnished Homes —That's Our Job!

Ralph and Ruth Baker

610 Main St., opp. Forest Ave.

'blue coal'

Brockton Ice & Coal Co.

FUEL OILS

Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4238, 8 a. m.-4:15 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.

Three Offices

Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby Florists

Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

RAE HAIRDRESSING

For Ladies and Children

364 Boylston St., opp. A&P Super Market

Eugene Custom Permanents $3.00
Shampoo and Wave $1.25
(Special Mon., Tues., Wed. $1.00)
Personal Careful Work Tel. Lone. 2439

FLOWERS

for All Occasions

ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.

FLORIST

387 Harvard Street ASP. 8000 Member F. T. D.

Beaconsfield Laundries

ASP. 8340

Launderers and Cleansers to Discriminating People

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4238, 8-11 a. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

B&M *Brick Oven* **BAKED BEANS**

Excelsis Tomato Ketchup to go with the beans 19¢ bottle

SAGE'S

80 Church St., Cambridge

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Air-Plane and Boat Models and Supplies — JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING

KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3698

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

It's Salad Time!
Salad Greens
Lobsters
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave. Kir. 9300

DEDHAM

Marshall's
Now Owned and Operated by
C. B. GOODWIN
Offer Home Cooked Foods at Their Best
559 High St. Dedham 0121

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1100, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

F. H. Lane Company
Colorful, distinctive with the "Quality Look" that endures!
Clipper Craft Summer Clothes
2-piece worsted and tweed suits, $28.50
2-piece Clipper Tropical suits, $23.50
Cool light straw hats, $1.00 to $5.00

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

FRAMINGHAM

DEMARTINI & FOSSA
Meats, Fruits and Groceries
2 Fairbanks Rd., Framingham Junction
Telephone Fram. 5175

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
Interior Designer
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

Garden Tools . . . Fishing Equipment . . . Sporting Goods . . . Outboard Motors
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

HINGHAM

Clearance Sale
on
All Summer Shoes
PETER'S SHOE STORE
South Street, Hingham

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Style Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE (Continued)

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

LAWRENCE

Complete Assortment of Summer Play Clothes for Vacation Fun
★
Cherry & Webb's
Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

GEO. LORD & SON'S
Summer Clearance Sale of "Summer Shoes for the Entire Family"
445—Essex Street—445 Lawrence, Mass.

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
3170 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0230
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
Selected Fruits
Choice Meats
All Kinds of Vegetables in Season
1731 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

Bateman's
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
6th Annual Midsummer Sale
Blankets, Sheets, Cretonnes, Percales, Christmas Toys and Linens now ready. Sale Ends Saturday, August 1.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9161 8 a. m. to 12 m Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Now going on
After-Inventory Clearance Sale
STORE WIDE
LOWELL, MASS.

July Sales at
CHERRY & WEBB'S
A Month of Values
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORIST
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Chatham Duraloom Extra Large Blankets
Full weight, 4 pounds. Wide ribbon binding. Colors: Dusty rose, blue, cedar, and dubonnet.
Reg. $4.98 **$3.98 Each**
A REAL VALUE!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JULY—A Month of "Value Finds" at JOSLIN'S
Stocks of Home Front needs at their highest! Prices have been slashed to help you save! Buy MORE War Stamps Here NOW.

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	A	M	U	E	L		P	O	E	T
I	B	I	S		E	D	I	E		H
B	E	L		S	C	O	T		W	E
	L		C	L	O	G		D	I	S
A		I	R	A	Q		B	A	S	E
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N		P	A	R	R		J	U	R	A
S	P	I	N			Y	A	R	R	O	W

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

BUY NOW AT KOTZEN'S
38th AUGUST FURNITURE **SALE**
Save 10 to 25%

Save on FLORENCE RANGES from $169 to $219
Easy terms, of course, at
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
open a CHECKING ACCOUNT
2% PER CHECK — NO CHARGE FOR DEPOSITS — NO BALANCE REQUIREMENT
Thrift Check
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MARLBORO

WALLACE
Automotive Service
116 Broad Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Telephone 722

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

OUR GARDEN SHOP
136 ESSEX STREET
Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
Tel. 0784—0785

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Flowers for Every Occasion
The Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3007

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
"blue coal"—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1050 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1615—0510 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Perry THE FLORIST
FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For All Occasions
Telegraphed Anywhere
72 Spring Street Dial 7-9114

Ready to use—or put away
PARSONS Laundry Co. INC.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

We Want Your Charge Account
The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
690 Purchase, at Spring Street

La France
WATCHES & DIAMONDS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
263 Purchase St., Eugene P. La France, Prop.

AKIN-DENISON CO.
Established 1850
COAL • PAINT • FUEL
Devoe Artist Supplies and Materials
306 UNION STREET

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Proprietor
Cleaners and dyers with a reputation for good work and service since 1886.
43-45 Hunter Street Phone 6-8262

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

ENJOY THE FOODS AT
Gulf Hill Parlors
LUNCHEONS — DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Fancy Pastries
800 Pleasant St. (Opp. the Library)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
SWANSEA STATION—
Route 6, Providence Highway
MATTAPOISETT STATION
Route 6, Cape Highway
Ice Cream, all flavors—Sandwiches
Open April until October

Gulf Hill Dairy
Dairy Lunch Room
Open All Year
GRADE A MILK
BUTTERMILK
HEAVY CREAM
ICE CREAM
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

STAR STORE
Sale Ends July 31st
MIDSUMMER SALE
Penobscot SHEETS and Cases
Seconds of Wamsutta Supercale
THE CHARLES F. WING CO.
790 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.

WING'S
Mid-Summer Markdowns on Furniture
Start Saturday, July 25th
DRAPERY and RUG SALE
Ends With the Month

NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Complete Food Store
Meats—Fish—Fruit
Vegetables
Bakery Specials Daily
704 Purchase St. Phone 5-7821

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
341 Chester Street BIG. 0872

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OILS
COKE • COAL
Oil Burner Service
LUTHER PAUL CO.
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WELLESLEY 1530
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SUMMER WEAR
at the
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
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ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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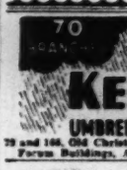
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Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

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for
Fashions and Furniture

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supplied by
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School and College Outfitters
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Jaeger and Burberry Agents

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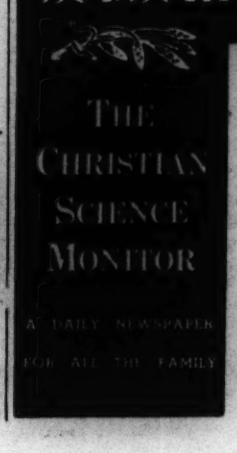

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ENGLAND

EXETER
(Continued)

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The People's Drapers
EXETER
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THE MARKET PLACE
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ENGLAND'S WONDER STORES
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THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
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POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

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The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
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Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Ladies' and Girls' Coats, Frocks, Underwear
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Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24, High St Tel. Vigilant 0066

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"The Attractive Place to Shop"
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High-Class Gem Work
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JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

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CARDIFF

Pentound Bros.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Beetive SHOES

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

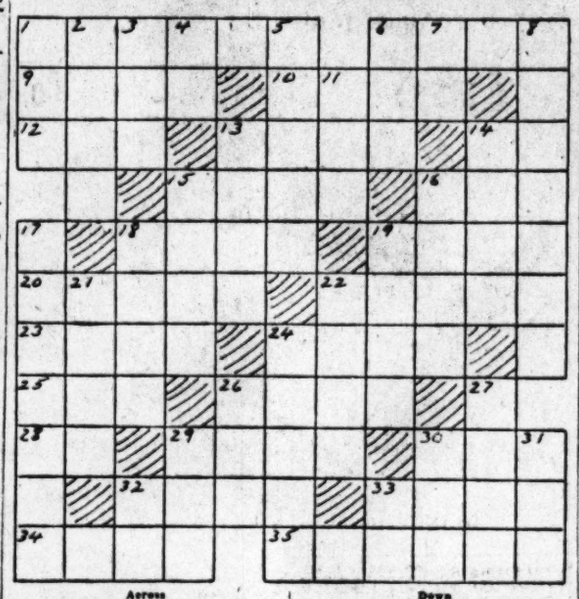
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of inventor of Morse alphabet?
6—Robert Bridges gained fame as what?
9—What bird is common in the Nile basin?
10—What is first name of Ochiltree in Scott's "The Antiquary"?
12—Who was an important god of the Assyrians and Babylonians?
13—What person would wear a sporran?
14—You and I.
15—What is a kind of stout clumsy shoe?
16—Proserpina let fall flowers from wagon of whom?
18—What is one of great oil-producing countries of the world?
19—Foundation.
20—What did Tommy Trot sell to buy his wife a looking glass?
22—A South American aquatic rodent.
23—What is a manger for feeding animals?
24—What was first name of Holbein, celebrated German painter?
25—What are large hawks of Hawaii?
26—Who made a treaty with North American Indians that was "never sworn to and never broken"?
28—Near.
29—What was first name of Miss Austin, English novelist?
30—Dandy.
32—Young of the coalfish is called what?
33—What is a picturesque mountain range, mostly between France and Switzerland?
34—Maidens in second set of "Flying Dutchman" do what?
35—What strong-scented Eurasian herb is widely naturalized in North America?

Down

1—Blood relation is called what?
2—Who is hero of Hudson's "Green Mansions"?
3—What is one one-thousandth part of a linear inch?
4—You and me.
5—Who is the detective created by Emile Gaboriau?
6—Poe wrote "The ——— and the Pendulum."
7—Old English (abbr.).
8—In Greek mythology, who conquered Amazons and married their queen?
11—In tale of "The White Cat," the princess searched for what small creature?
12—What is sliced cabbage served as a salad?
14—A handful.
15—When rower misses water in making a stroke, he is said to catch what?
16—Periods of time.
17—What do you call those who live in the torrid zone, and so are said to have no shadow?
18—What is another name for the rainbow?
19—Where was Beethoven born?
21—Common gait of a horse.
22—Walking stick is what?
24—William Sydney Porter was better known by what name?
26—Equality as to value.
27—What is language of the Moros?
29—The carnation is birth flower of what month (abbr.)?
30—Thick hair of animals.
31—What is a foot of a quadruped having claws?
32—What Greek letter corresponds to English "y"?
33—Junior (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

THEN cherish pity, lest you drive an angel from your door.
—WILLIAM BLAKE.

Thrifty Living

More than 60 per cent of Egypt's land owners derive their entire living from an acre or less of land.

Our War Effort

We are confident that before the end of another year the instigators of this war will have been given to understand how seriously they have underestimated the determination and ability for effective action of the peace-loving nations, and will have learned that in an aroused world aggressors can no longer escape the consequences of acts resulting in human suffering and destruction.

U. S. Sec. of State Cordell Hull

Did You Ever Wonder

How Parade Announcer Literally Can "Talk Through His Hat"?

During an Easter parade on Fifth Avenue, in New York City, an announcer may stroll along, describing the parade for the radio audience and occasionally interviewing the paraders individually. The unusual thing about this announcer is that he is, in effect, a walking radio station.

Most "man-on-the-street" broadcasts are "piped" or sent over wires to the regular radio station and the station does the transmitting. The movements of such announcer are limited by the length of the cord on his portable microphone.

The Easter parade announcer, however (thanks to his "top-hat" transmitter) is free to wander up and down the Avenue, unhampered by the necessity of plugging-in on some stationary connection.

He holds in his hand a microphone, and has a belt about his waist to hold the batteries which supply the power for his top-hat transmitter.

The housing of the transmitting equipment in so limited a space was made possible by the development of a midget tube (known as an acorn tube because of its size and shape). The transmitting unit has a sending strength of only a fraction of a watt, and the tiny signal sent out from the slender antenna rod projecting up vertically above his hat is picked up by a mobile unit which remains inconspicuously in the background but never out of range of the announcer's transmitter.

The mobile unit amplifies and then rebroadcasts the signal to the radio station, where it is picked up and sent hurtling into space by the huge 50,000-watt tubes in the standard broadcast manner. And listeners in their homes have the unusual experience of hearing a man quite literally "talk through his hat," or, at least, through his top-hat transmitter.

The essential difference between Army "Walkie-Talkie" equipment and that of the Easter parade announcer is that the Army device provides for two-way conversations, while the top-hat talking is strictly a one-way affair.

W. P. Keasbey

NBC

Announcer George Hicks equipped to "talk through his hat."

In Lighter Vein

Defeating Purpose?

Speaker: "The Council gratefully acknowledges the receipt of more than five thousand letters wishing them success in the National Waste Paper Competition."
—Punch

Insult

Jo Davidson, the American sculptor was idling about the streets of Paris when he was approached by an unkempt Arab who was carrying several carpets on his shoulder.

"Buy a carpet?" asked the street seller.

"No, no!" said the sculptor. "They smell!"

"How dare you say that!" cried the Arab indignantly. He drew himself up proudly. "I'll have you know, monsieur, that my carpets do not smell. It is I!"—Milwaukee Journal.

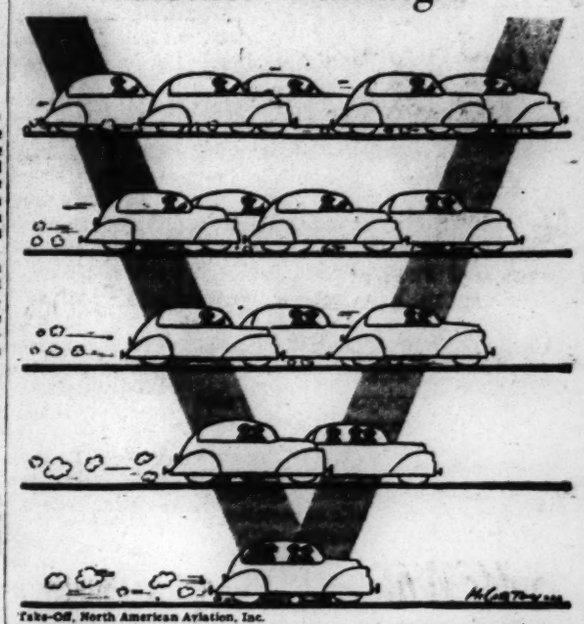
Daily Anecdote

Surprise for Col. Watterson

Itinerant printers were continually drifting in and out of the Louisville Courier-Journal office during the heyday of its great editor, Col. Henry Watterson. Readers might applaud his broadsides on the state of the nation, but only the struggling typesetter knew what confusion they caused when they were presented to him in longhand. The fact is, "Marse Henry's" handwriting was hardly any more legible than Horace Greeley's.

On a certain day one of his longer editorials was given to a new arrival in the composing room. It was up to the Colonel's usual forensic style and somewhere in it, the phrase "from Alpha to Omega" occurred. "Marse Henry" could hardly believe his eyes when the editorial came out in cold type. The familiar phrase had been recast: "from Alton to Omaha."

Another Winning V



Take-Off, North American Aviation, Inc.

Boosting Morale

Shreveport, La.

Four soldiers stood in front of a downtown movie theater. They were engaged in a process of searching their pockets and counting their change. It was evident from their appearance that they had been many days in the field and that two hours of air-conditioned entertainment would be welcomed. It was also evident that between the four of them there was an insufficient sum for the four admissions.

The cashier of the theater noticed their plight, and when the boys were turning away, she asked how much money they lacked. Then, as evidence of the response in American hearts to the men in service, the little cashier opened her purse and made up the difference.

The boys thanked her and disappeared into the theater, leaving the cashier outside with the tangible satisfaction of having done her bit to bolster the morale of Uncle Sam's fighting men. And for four soldiers the name of the show they saw that day is forgotten, but always will they remember the kindness and generosity of the little cashier.

Brevities

Punch (C.): A family bicycle for six has been built by a man in California. A majority vote of the five back-seat pedallers decides where the machine is to be steered.

Detroit News: Dowagers are sending lorgnettes to the Navy, and it wishes they wouldn't, as present plans call for sinking the foe, not cutting him dead.

A Verse for Today . . .

Wisdom strengtheneth the wise more than ten mighty men which are in the city.—ECCLES. 7:19

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One More Item*

By LE PELLEY

OH HUM — I GUESS I'VE CLEANED UP ALL OUR OLD SCRAP RUBBER
BOMP
OH... THAT REMINDS ME OF SOMETHING!
I NEARLY FORGOT THIS OLD RUBBER CUSHION THAT'S NO GOOD ANY MORE ——

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe I'll Try That Icebox Idea If It Really Gets Hot!*

By RODGERS

Wow! Was it hot today! But I made out all right— First I took a nap under the lilac bush—
Then I went down in the cellar for a real good snooze—
After which I considered slipping into the electric refrigerator for a while—
But decided Sarah wouldn't approve of that!
So—I went out on the lawn and sat under the sprinkler instead!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Solved by a Footprint*

By THE HAGERS

"Grandmother, where's that piece of lead That I brought home?" the duckling said.

"It was the Robot's foot. Please say You didn't throw the thing away."

"You came just in the nick of time," Said she. "It isn't worth a dime.

A flatiron I thought it would make. You see I made a big mistake!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Learning to Earn Freedom

The "unprecedented sacrifice of time, substance, and life itself," declared by Secretary of State Hull in his radio address Thursday night, to be a requisite for victory over the Axis, was somewhat reminiscent of Mr. Churchill's "offer" to the British of "blood, toil, tears, and sweat." While the Hull speech did not have the fighting roar of the British lion, there was no mistaking the ring of steel beneath the tone of moral suasion.

That ring apparently was intended to echo round the world—in the ears of neutrality-clingers, non-resisters, and Axis collaborators. For Mr. Hull's references to suicidal neutrality, supine submission, and unrealistic expectation of benefits from co-operation with the Axis, were forceful and pointed. Equally to the point was his emphasis on the fact that Americans are being forced to fight because they have not yet learned the lesson that peace and freedom can be maintained only by the acceptance of international responsibilities.

The summation of the extreme seriousness of the assault on human liberty, involved in the war issues, lost nothing but rather was strengthened by the equal weight placed on peace aims. In his exposition of these aims, Mr. Hull envisioned a broader political, social, economic, and spiritual freedom than the world ever has enjoyed, but stressed the necessity of the peoples of each nation demonstrating their fitness both for the rights and responsibilities of that freedom.

This, together with the practical setting-forth of some of the mechanisms for attaining and retaining such blessings, should have the prayerful study of every individual. They contain elementary rules for that world citizenship which has become both a privilege and a requirement of all mankind.

It is to be gathered from the Hull address that those closest to the United Nations' effort see the situation as more serious than the people have realized. The foremost consideration must be a more consecrated fighting effort. If, at the same time, men learn to build on a more lasting spiritual basis, the sacrifices will have been worth while, and will not need to be repeated.

For Courageous Taxes

We've heard a good many Americans complaining about the tax bill lately. But not about what Congress is going to ask them to pay. Their feeling has been aroused rather by the apparent timidity of Congress about levying adequate taxes before the elections. We believe Secretary Morgenthau was right when he told the Senate Finance Committee:

> The people of this country want a courageous tax bill and want it with the least possible delay . . . want us in Washington to show a determination that is worthy of their own. They will be critical of us if we seem to palter or haggle, or if we seem half-hearted in asking self-denial of the people as a whole.

Courage is clearly the first requisite in winning the Battle of Taxation. It will cut through many problems. There is much to recommend Mr. Morgenthau's view that Americans should tax themselves heavily enough to pay half the costs of war as they go. Canada is paying 55 per cent, Britain 53 and the United States only 37 per cent under the tax bill just passed by the House and now before the Senate.

In so far as Congress cuts down the Treasury recommendation for collecting an additional $8,700,000,000 the burden of proof will rest upon it. Yet there are serious flaws in the Treasury plan and it has itself failed to work out a satisfactory alternative to the sales tax which it rejects. It might well have given more attention to the possibility of taxing greatly increased war incomes in the lower brackets without bearing unfairly on the millions whose incomes have declined in purchasing power. An excess income tax need not be impossibly complicated. Courage is demanded, including the courage to give up pet theories and explore reasonable alternatives.

Many a candidate up for re-election is now waving the flag furiously in an attempt to keep the voters from looking at his record.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

Or to keep the steam roller from running over him.

That fellow you heard fussing the other day because his office isn't air-conditioned was reared in the country and slept in an attic where the snow came in through the chinks.

Caesar's Sour Note

We don't know what kind of instrument—if any—James Caesar Petrillo, czar of the musicians' union, plays. But his ban on the broadcasting by boys' and girls' orchestras from their summer camp at Interlochen, Michigan, because they are not union members, strikes the ear as being considerably off key.

These high school youngsters have annually for years looked forward to putting their programs on the air, for the benefit of the "folks back home." Moreover, it was a helpful means of encouraging these budding musicians. Now the Federal Communications Commission wants to know why Mr. Petrillo acted as he did, and at the same time is inquiring into other musical affairs as they affect radio. It may be recalled that Mr. Petrillo has been bossing around the national chains quite a bit in recent years.

But what is more, the Attorney General of the United States now has authorized an injunction suit to halt the recent Petrillo order restraining union musicians from making records for public use. Doubtless Uncle Sam believes this to be restraint of trade, and asks himself: "Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed, that he is grown so great?"

President's Chief of Staff

Admiral Leahy's elevation to the new post of military chief of staff to the President may improve a situation in which Mr. Roosevelt found himself the direct object of conflicting pressures from Army and Navy authorities. It should also spare the President numerous details involved in broad decisions. It may be possible for Admiral Leahy to present to the President an over-all view of strategic problems which heretofore have been presented from the narrower points of view of one or the other of the fighting services.

Mr. Roosevelt has made it quite plain that he intends to go on making the great military decisions, and the use he evidently intends to make of Admiral Leahy's knowledge does not promise to be such as to silence the criticism of those who have demanded that the President delegate real authority to a military expert. Some of the more critical even point out that the effect of Admiral Leahy's offices may be more delay in getting decisions.

A more sweeping change in the relation of the President to his war duties at this time is probably not feasible, though more comprehensive military advice may become available now that the President has a sort of military Harry Hopkins to co-ordinate it.

What? No Beefsteak?

Beef is scarce at a dozen points in the United States because the Federal Government put a ceiling on prices of meat to the consumer but failed to put a ceiling on livestock. Apparently because Washington fears to offend a large block of farmers, the American consumer may eat fewer steaks until Fall, when grass-fed cattle normally come into the market. Unless, that is, the Government subsidizes the packers.

With beef rationed in Philadelphia, coolers empty in Providence and Akron, supplies 80 per cent under normal in Boston, and shortages existing in many spots, especially in the East, family providers find their choice narrowed.

With beef on the hoof considerably above the market in March, the date of ceilings for meat prices, smaller packers are closing their doors or limiting their purchases to just enough to keep their establishments running. Large packers, who have the advantage of lend-lease contracts with the Government, for which they receive a cent and a half a pound extra, are better situated, but even they have practically ceased buying for the domestic market.

It seems likely that the Government will subsidize the smaller packers by buying a large part of their output for the next six weeks at the price paid for lend-lease beef. If this should be done, it will be a case of the OPA punching a hole in its own ceiling.

Argentine beef cannot now be brought into the United States because American cattle raisers have persuaded Congress to bar this competition. This is still another case where political expedience has hit the American consumer. Isn't this a time to remove the artificial barrier which limits the supply of good beef at lower prices?

The Allies are fast deciding that in this war it pays to put up a good front—or two.

The Bookshelf

Long Ago Told

One of the results of a more reasonable attitude, official and popular, toward the Indians is the appearance of a number of books, dictated, written, or compiled by Indians from their own experience or from word of mouth. These works constituted an important body of literature, important not only because it gives us the most accurate and complete idea of Indian mentality and temperament we are likely to get at this date, but also for its high spirit of adventure and heroism, and often for sheer beauty of form and language.

James L. Long, an Assiniboine (his Indian name is First Boy) has collected about a score of ancient tales from venerable members of his tribe, supplemented by considerable lore about tribal customs, in LAND OF NAKODA (Helena, Montana: State Publishing Company. $2), an undertaking sponsored by the Montana Writers' Project. William Standing, who prefers to be known by his Assiniboine name of Fire Bear, illustrates it with a hundred or so racy drawings of aboriginal life. He lacks the smoothness and grace of many modern Indian artists, and his work has a certain careless strength, almost that of caricature. As he himself says in the appendix, "Most of us do not look as handsome to others as we do to ourselves."

* * *

The Assiniboine are an offshoot of the mighty Sioux Nation; the name Nakoda seems to be one of the several pronunciations of Dakota (Lakota, Nakota, etc.). In 1640 they were living around Lake Winnipeg; by 1839 they had moved across the border and were well established in the United States territory. They were trappers and traders, and originally their only beasts of burden were dogs, which drew travois; by 1750 they had obtained horses by trade or war from their southern neighbors, and became buffalo Indians like the other Plains tribes, living in skin tepees, far-ranging and proud warriors. They were compelled to sign treaty after treaty, adopting more and more of the white man's ways, and declining in prosperity and prestige. They have shrunk from 30,000 a century ago to about 2,000 at present.

These tales include myths of the creation and the first people; tribal institutions, courtship and marriage, family life, war parties and social gatherings. There are accounts of foods and methods of cooking (the Assiniboine lived almost exclusively on buffalo meat), the preparation of skins and the making of clothing, lodges, ornaments, tools and weapons. Their methods of hunting were similar to those of the other plainsmen, the most enjoyable being that of running buffalo on fast horses.

* * *

Social life was perhaps more complicated than our own. Women had their own language, with a vocabulary and idioms which men never learned, although the women spoke the men's language. A mother-in-law and her son-in-law never spoke to nor even looked at each other.

The most important social function, the Grass Dance, is described at great length. Its various stages and ceremonies mean little to us; in fact it seems probable that most of them have degenerated and lost an older symbolism. The Medicine Lodge Dance, usually called the Sun Dance, is practically identical with that of the other Plains tribes. Ceremony played so large a part in primitive Indian life that it is said a Plains tribe could carry on all the business of normal living without speech, merely by singing the ceremonial songs.

The book has considerable value as a tribal record, and some of the stories are well worth reading. K. C. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

Points of Refuge

World history shows that return to the "eternal verities" is always an accompaniment of wartime stress and strain.

Fortunately, our places of worship are, and will be forever, points of refuge for troubled souls. Their stabilizing influence should be recognized as a major factor in the preservation of that spiritual freedom which is the ultimate foundation of the democratic way of life.—*Trenton (N. J.) Times.*

Incubator in the Woods

Seiurus Aurocapillus and his mate have been playing hide and seek with us for several years. It has reached the point where we felt they were taking unfair advantage. We set aside five acres of mixed terrain, open woodland, second-growth, brushy area, and a swampy region as a bird sanctuary. Many kinds of birds are at home there; the pheasants and partridges are increasing; several coveys of quail live at the edge of the field which borders on it.

But the other songbirds play hide and seek according to reasonable rules! The warblers and vireos, the catbirds, chewinks and blue jays will let us discover their nests if we sit quietly and stay in one spot.

The oven birds are most exasperating and strong-willed about it! They know they have us at a disadvantage. Seiurus and his mate Seiura sit in the tree and shout, "Teacher! Teacher! Teacher!" at us. We know their nest is somewhere on the ground close at hand; but we don't dare stay long lest the eggs get cold or a nest full of babies miss a feeding. One sits for fifteen minutes; Seiurus and Seiura may fly from one low branch to another, but they obviously don't intend to give away the location of their home. And all the time they shout the man's profession at him. One is certain they are not speaking in derision. It's merely emphasis!

For ten springs the game has been played! One season after another has passed, and the oven birds have won with almost monotonous ease.

This year we discovered a nest! We were walking along an old road through the woods, and suddenly two oven birds flushed from the leaves only a few feet from us.

"Ah! At long last, my pretty friends," I said. "For ten years you have led us a merry chase. Shakespeare or Ben Franklin or some one of wisdom and patience said, 'All things come to him who waits long enough!' or words to that effect."

We dropped to our knees. Carefully, slowly, we searched. Under a camouflage hood of oak and maple leaves, we discovered the nest. It was built of dried grasses, a rather loosely-knit affair. In it were four tiny, new-hatched babies.

We did not stop, for the parents must not be unduly alarmed. From a distance, through the field glasses we saw Seiurus and his mate return. They alighted on the ground several yards away, and approached slowly. The male stopped and let the mother investigate. She bobbed into the nest and out. The situation was well in hand. They flew to a tree and called "Teacher! Teacher! Teacher!" and then hastened off for food. Seiurus Aurocapillus is a realist. The long game of hide and seek was over. H. S. P.

Myopia

Pity for them, the coasters
Past premonition's reef
Who then but toss and shudder
In shoals; whence their belief
That all the sea is shallow,
And only sand is grief.

Who coming near, can measure
None but the present threat;
Who do not see the high ground,
The grimmest danger yet:
The tower that must be taken
After the waves forget.

Pity for them, the tremblers
Too far away from truth
To know its drought and hardness;
Indifferent, uncouth;
And how not to have tried it
Crowns all other ruth.

MARK VAN DOREN

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Who Will Get There First?

Down the Middle of the Road

Winning Our Own War

By Erwin D. Canham

Now, in this summer of our discontents, we are faced with the age-old problem of the harried: to criticize and tear down, or to support and stand firm. And the only answer we have is the same old answer: to be instant and wise in season, with our eyes on the long pull, which is final victory based upon constructive achievement.

All over the United States, and in varying degree no doubt among our allies, people are restive and unsatisfied. Too much is being done wrong, visibly, under the people's eyes. While our marvels of production are impressive, we are still obviously losing on the battle fronts. Our people at home, even those who are critical and restive, are far from being enlisted in total war. The people blame the Government for not giving them direction and orders. The Government blames the people for their failure to live total war.

So what should we do?

* * *

Well, first of all, get back to fundamentals. Realize as a premise that nothing less than united effort can win the war. Criticism of things undone or badly done will not alone win the war, and sometimes it will not much help. Action, whereby each individual sets his own war effort in order, is the first requisite. By now, every person ought to know what the war demands of him. The evasions of his neighbor are beside the point. Let the individual live as he believes all must live in order to do their part in winning the war, and the deed will be done.

Second, realize that the problem of organizing the victory is not simple, nor to be solved by armchair strategists or organizers. It is easy enough to see that things are too little and too late, and a great deal harder to make them big and early. It is not easy to get Japan out of the Aleutians, or the submarines driven away, or synthetic rubber production systematized. Perhaps these things are not being well done, but it is a very difficult task to do them at all.

Third, never to forget that what *we* have is stronger than what *they* have. We have the spiritual armament of victory. They do not have it. We recognize man's birthright. They do not. They live on barbarism, on reprisal, killings, and torture. We live on and for freedom.

Fourth, to recall with equal vigor that our spiritual power has to be translated into military terms, which task will call for all the effort and sacrifice we can summon. It is total war, and every one of us is involved. Every one who fails to do his part makes the struggle that much longer.

Fifth, to know that unity and effective action are the sole criteria, to which end we must be tolerant of many things we do not like and bunk with numerous strange bedfellows. We cannot ask questions of the man who kneels in the trench at our side, nor criticize the way he uses his rifle.

In effect, the state of our moral climate is the thing. Because of the imperfections which mark every war effort, we could be at one another's throats all the time if we did not exercise restraints. The press can damn Congress, and vice versa; labor and capital, the democracies and the Soviet Union, Britain, and America, can all be lured into many legitimate criticisms. But nearly every such criticism aids the enemy unless—and here is the essential requirement—unless the critic has already completely cleaned his own house.

* * *

This is the hour when mankind needs the monumental patience of Lincoln. He put up with disgraceful incompetence, with graft and insults and wickedness from his subordinates. He did the best he could with what he had, recognizing that results were better than perfectionism, and knowing that patience must ultimately have its reward.

The war must be won within every individual before it can be won anywhere else. When the individual has put down in his own thinking the denials of man's birthright and brotherhood, when he has risen above hypocrisy and lethargy and inefficiency—when enough individuals have done so—they will have won the war. They will do it within themselves first, and then they will do it in the world. This sort of warfare could be won tomorrow. Some individuals will win their war tomorrow. Then they can help the others.

The Wide Horizon

French Africa and Rommel

By Norton Webb

"French colonial policy" as shaped now by Pierre Laval is naturally in perfect step with Nazi strategy. The Germans were wily enough when drawing up the Franco-German armistice not to write a single clause into it mentioning territorial concessions. The Nazis figured they could attain their aims by their well-known ruthless tactics and subtle techniques.

Infiltration and duplicity enabled the establishment of skeleton Nazi organizations in Vichy-held domains of French Africa. Morocco is today an important Nazi listening post. Members of the German Air Commission train Nazi pilots there for African duty. Other Nazi agents in French Africa pose as visitors or Armistice Commission members. Under Hitler prodding, Nazi "technicians" are attached to the construction of the Trans-Saharan railroad undertaken by Vichy, and also operate in Dakar. In all these regions Nazi agents are ready to "do their stuff" when "the day" comes. And arrival of this "day" is largely up to General Rommel and the Nazi valet, Laval, at Vichy.

* * *

Temporary neutralization of Dakar, as well as of French North Africa, has, however, up to now, been Laval's best bargaining levers with the Nazis. But if Vichy renounces these colonies and terms, plus relinquishing the French fleet, it means the Pétain group's final and irrevocable abdication to Hitler.

The Nazis know any outright cession by Vichy of French domains acquired at the price of French casualties would arouse violent French national sentiment. That is why, to date, in all negotiations relating to a final peace treaty between Hitler and the Vichy regime, the Nazis have persistently raised the question of joint Franco-German administration for French Africa. For this arrangement gives Germany power to control these territories without arousing too much suspicion among the French people.

Nearly everyone knows that Rommel's stake in his present North African campaign is huge. According to a competent anti-Nazi French source, it forms part of a vast German plan directly embracing three continents, Africa, Europe, and South America, and envisioning Nazi schemes for world domination. French Africa as a whole plays a big role in these plans with that part now in the direct grasp of the French Quisling Laval calculated to furnish a main *apput* in Field Marshal Rommel's objectives. These objectives are not merely the Middle East and Caucasus. Through the Nazi hold on Laval, the Nazi Marshal figures, in the event of success, on "sharing" control of French Africa and eventually conquering a large part, if not all, of that continent.

* * *

That General de Gaulle has seen this is borne out by his recent statement emphasizing the Battle of Africa as being one of the war's most vital phases.

"The Germans will throw everything they have into the struggle," General de Gaulle declared. "They know if they lose Africa the European continent becomes wide open to Allied attacks. Africa is a natural bombing base against Europe. If the Allies win Africa and air superiority, the chances for a successful invasion of Europe will be immense."

And, the Free French chief added, Africa is naturally also the key to Nazi South American adventures.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin

The Day Will Come

A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce, and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by arbitration of a sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England. . . .

A day will come when a cannon ball will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and the people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe shall be seen extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their products, their industry, their arts, their genius clearing the earth peopling the desert, improving creation under the eye of the Creator and uniting for the good of all these two irresistible and infinite powers, the fraternity of men and the power of God. —From the opening address by VICTOR HUGO at the Peace Conference of 1849.

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